THE

LIFE

AND MOST SURPRISING

ADVENTURES

OF

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

OF YORK, MARINER.

Containing a full and particular Account, how his Ship was loſt in a Storm, and all his Companions drowned; and being caſt upon the Shore by the Wreck, how he lived eight and twenty Years in an uninhabited Iſland on the Coaſt of America. With a true Relation how he was at laſt miraculouſly preſerved by Pirates.

Faithfully epitomized from the three Volumes.

EDINBURGH:

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M.DCC.LXVIII.

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THE PREFACE.

IN this new epitome of the wonderful Life and ſurpriſing Adventures of ROBINSON CRUSOE, I think myſelf obliged to acquaint the reader, that all poſſible care has been taken to preſerve the hiſtory entire, to correct ſome miſtakes in former impreſſions, and to add a conſiderable number of facts and material obſervations that have lately occurred, and were never publiſhed but in this edition.

The general ſucceſs, and the juſt applauſe the work at large has met with, renders it needleſs for me to ſay any thing in its commendation; nor do I think the weak exceptions that have been made againſt the poſſibility of the ſtory, deſerve any obſervation.

What if the whole was, as is ſuggeſted, a mere fiction? yet the deſign is ſo juſtly carried on, and ſo interſperſed with curious obſervations and moral reflections, that all perſons, who have any taſte of the metaphorical way of writing, muſt allow this to be our maſter-

piece;

piece; and I will venture to ſay, the firſt and beſt of the kind that ever appeared in the Engliſh language.

But, as I hope the performance will ſpeak better in its own favour than any body can pretend to, I ſhall not trouble the reader nor myſelf with uſeleſs apologies, or attempt to perſuade any one into an opinion of a work ſo univerſally eſteemed.

Let this epitome, which is contracted into as narrow a compaſs as poſſible, be but read over with that conſideration and ſedateneſs which the nature of the deſign deſerves, and then there is no doubt to be made, but the candid reader will find a ſufficient return both for his trouble and expence; and with theſe cautions, and upon this preſumption, I ſubmit the following ſheets to his peruſal.

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OF

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

HE that pretends to publiſh to the world an account of his own life and actions, is doubtleſs under the ſtrongeſt obligations to confine himſelf within the ſtricteſt rules of modeſty and truth, and this, I can aſſure the public, I moſt ſolemnly determine in the following narration.

I was born at York, in the year 1632, of a reputable family. My father was a merchant, born at Bremen; his original name was Kreutzuzer, which, for the ſake of the Engliſh pronunciation, was afterwards changed into Cruſoe. My mother's name was Robinſon, a native of the county of York, and for particular reaſons I was called Robinſon, after her maiden name.

I had three brothers of which I was the youngeſt, the eldeſt was an officer, and killed in the wars in the Low Countries, and the other I could never learn any thing of. My father intending me for the law, particular care was taken of my education; but all his pains and expence were to no purpoſe; my inclinations were bent another way, and nothing would ſerve my turn, but at all hazards I muſt go to ſea.

My father and mother were both violently againſt it, and uſed a thouſand arguments to diſſuade me; but it was all to no purpoſe; my reſolutions were ſo firmly ſettled, that neither the intreaties of a moſt tender father, nor the vows and tears of a moſt dear and affectionate mother, could make any impreſſion upon me.

I was now about nineteen years of age, when meeting with one of my ſchool-fellows at Hull, who was bound to London with his father who was maſter of a ſhip, I acquainted him with my reſolutions; he readily promiſed me I ſhould have a free paſſage, and be provided with all other neceſſaries ſuitable to the voyage; and accordingly, without aſking any manner of leave, either of my parents or friends, upon the firſt of September 1651, I took ſhipping for London.

Our ſhip was hardly got clear of the Humber, but we were overtaken by a violent ſtorm; and being extremely ſea-ſick, I began to reflect upon my father's good advice, and the happineſs of a middle ſtate of life which he propoſed to me, reſolving that if ever I ſhould be ſo happy as to ſet my feet again upon dry land, I would return to my parents, and beg their pardon, and take my leave for ever of all wandering inclinations.

Theſe were my thoughts during the ſtorm; but that was no ſooner over, but my repentance vaniſhed with the danger; particularly, when my companion coming to me, aſked me if I was not a little frighted by the ſtorm, which, as he expreſſed it, was only a cap full of wind. *Come boys, ſays he, turn out, a good bowl of punch will ſoon waſh away all our frights and ſorrows.* In ſhort the punch was made, and I got very drunk, and then all my former reſolutions and notions of returning home vaniſhed. I remained hot-headed for ſeveral days, until I was rouſed up by another accident, that had very near put a final end to my wandering reſolutions.

Upon the ſixth of May, we came to an anchor in Yarmouth road, where we lay wind-bound with ſeveral other veſſels from Newcaſtle; but there being ſafe anchorage, and our ſhip being tight, and our ropes good, the ſailors deſpiſed all dangers, and were as merry in this ſtation as if they had been on ſhore; but on the eight day there aroſe ſuch a ſtrong gale of wind, that prevented our riding up the river, which ſtill increaſing, our ſhip rode fore-caſtle in, having ſhipped ſeveral large ſeas.

It

It was not long before a general horror ſeized the ſeamen, and I heard the maſter cry, *Lord, have mercy upon us, we ſhall all be loſt.* For my part, I kept my cabin very ſick, till the dreadful apprehenſions of ſudden death made me come on the deck, and there it was I was moſt terribly affrighted.

The ſea went mountain high, and nothing was to be expected but unavoidable deſtruction. Two of the ſhips had already cut their maſts by the board; two more had loſt their anchors, and were forced out to the mercy of the tempeſt, and we, to ſave our lives, were forced to cut away both our fore-maſt and main-maſt.

'Tis eaſy to judge the condition I was in, who being but a freſh-water ſailor was in a far worſe caſe than any of the reſt. Our ſhip was very ſtrong, but, as I underſtood by them, too heavy laden, which made the ſailors cry out ſhe would founder.

The ſtorm continued extremely violent, and in the middle of the night I could hear ſome crying out, *That the ſhip ſprung a leak; others that there was five foot water in the hold.* I was ready to give up the ghoſt through fear, when on a ſudden all hands were called to the pump, and I among the reſt.

Whilſt we were all in this confuſion and diſtreſs, the maſter happened to ſpy ſome light coaliers, and fired a gun as a ſignal of our miſery. I was not then a ſailor good enough to know the meaning of the gun; but I ſoon underſtood it was a token of our extreme danger, and I moſt freely own it is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the agonies I laboured under.

Happy it was for us that in the ſtorm they regarded our ſignal, and with a great deal of hazard put out their long-boat, and by wonderful providence ſaved our lives; for, with the greateſt difficulty, we had hardly got into the boat but we ſaw our ſhip ſink to the bottom, and had infallibly been every ſoul drowned, if they had not come in that very nick of time to our aſſiſtance.

It was not without a great deal of danger and dif-

ficulty, that they recovered their own ſhip; however they made a ſhift to land us at a place called Comer, near Winterton light-houſe, from whence we all walked in a moſt miſerable and drowned condition to Yarmouth, where the good people furniſhed us with neceſſaries, either for London or Hull.

I have often thought ſince, that it was very ſtrange that after theſe great misfortunes at ſetting out, I did not, with the prodigal, return to my father, who having heard of the ſhip's misfortune, had all the reaſon in the world to conclude I had been loſt. But my ill fate ſtill puſhed me on in ſpight of all the ſtrong convictions of reaſon, conſcience, and experience.

After three days ſtay at Yarmouth, I met the young man that invited me to go abroad with his father. I found his face and his behaviour very much altered, and I found likewiſe he had told his father who I was, and that I had taken this voyage only for a trial, in order to proceed further abroad hereafter.

When the old gentleman ſaw me, ſays he, *Young man, you ought never to attempt to go to ſea any more, for, depend upon it, you will never be proſperous in a ſea-faring condition. You ſee what ill ſucceſs heaven has ſet before your eyes, and perhaps our misfortune may in ſome meaſure be owing to you: Pray,* adds he, *tell me truly upon what motive you firſt undertook this voyage?* Upon this I told him the whole; at the end of which he broke out into the following exclamation: *O ye eternal powers, what great offence have I committed, that I ſhould take ſuch a deſperate abandoned wretch into my ſhip, that has brought all theſe miſeries and misfortunes upon me?* After his paſſion was a little abated, he proceeds, *Young man, depend upon it, if you do not return and ſubmit to your parents, wherever you go, the anger of God will certainly purſue you, and you will meet with nothing but ruin and diſaſter, until your father's words are fulfilled upon you;* and ſo he left me.

And now again I had ſome notion of returning home: but

but thoſe were quickly over-ruled by a fooliſh opinion, that if I did, my neighbours and acquaintance would laugh at me. So ſtrange is the nature of youth, that though they often do fooliſh things without either ſhame or remorſe, yet at the ſame time they are aſhamed to own their folly and repent.

In ſhort, I made the beſt of my way to London, being at all hazards reſolved upon a voyage; and being acquainted with a captain of a ſhip, a voyage I ſoon heard of to the coaſt of Guinea. Having ſome money, and appearing ſomewhat like a gentleman, I did not go on board like a common ſailor, but ſoon got ſo far into the captain's friendſhip, that he told me I ſhould be his meſs-mate, and ſhould have full liberty to carry with me what merchandiſe I thought fit, and to diſpoſe of it to my own advantage.

I was wonderfully pleaſed with this kind offer, and concluded that I had now an opportunity of making my fortune: and, in order to my voyage, I ſent to my friends for ſome money to fit me out, who accordingly remitted me forty pounds, which I laid out in goods, according to his directions; who taught me to keep a journal, and ſeveral of the moſt uſeful parts of navigation. And indeed, by his aſſiſtance, and my own induſtry in this voyage, I became both a ſailor and a merchant.

Part of the voyage I was exceſſively ſick of a calenture, occaſioned by the extraordinary heat of the climate, being in the latitude of almoſt 15 degrees north of the line: however, I recovered and managed my little ſtock ſo well, that I brought over with me five pounds and nine ounces of gold duſt; which produced at London near three hundred pounds ſterling.

Soon after my return, my good friend the captain died. Though this was a very great grief to me, I reſolved to go another voyage with his mate that had got the command of the ſame ſhip. This voyage proved a very unſucceſsful one. I carried with me about one hundred pounds, and left the reſt with the captain's widow, and ſo to ſea I went. But as we were ſailing to-

wards the Canary Islands, we were chased by a Sallee rover, who, in spite of all the sail we could make, in a short time came up with us, and now there was no remedy, but to fight, or be taken.

They have 18 guns mounted, and we but 12. However, about three in the afternoon we came to an engagement: many were killed on both sides, but at length, being over-powered by their numbers, we were forced to submit, and were all carried into Sallee. Our men were sent to the Emperor's court to be sold, but the captain of the pyrates taking a particular liking for me, kept me for his own slave.

It was in this miserable condition that my father's words came afresh into my remembrance, and my thoughts were continually at work to make my escape.

My patron entrusted me with the management of his garden and house; and indeed I was not without hopes but at some time or other an opportunity might offer for making my escape: the worst of it was, I had no mortal to communicate my thoughts to, and for two years I could find nothing practicable.

At length of time, I found my patron was grown so poor, that he could not fit out his ship as usual, and then used constantly once or twice in a week to go out a fishing, taking me and a Morisco boy to row the boat: and so much pleased was he with my dexterity in fishing, that he often sent me with a Moor his kinsman, and the boy, to catch fish.

One morning, being employed at sport, there arose so thick a fog, that we lost our way, and rowing all night, when day-light appeared, we found ourselves at least two leagues in the ocean; however we made a shift to get to shore, and to prevent the like misfortune for the future, he ordered a carpenter to build a little state room in the middle of the long-boat, with a place behind to steer, and other conveniencies to keep out the weather.

In this he would often take us out a-fishing, and one time particularly, he invited three or four persons of dis-

diſtinction to go along with him, and made an extraordinary preparation for their entertainment; taking with him three fuſees, with a ſufficient quantity of powder and ſhot, that they might have ſome ſport at fowling as they paſſed along the ſhore. The next morning the boat being in a readineſs, on a ſudden their minds altered: however, my patron ordered us to go and catch a diſh of fiſh, for that he was reſolved his gueſts ſhould ſup with him.

And now it was that I began to think of my deliverance, and in order to it, I perſuaded the Moor to get ſome proviſions on board, and alſo ſome powder and ſhot to ſhoot Curlews, which were very plentiful in thoſe parts. I took care to provide privately whatever elſe I could think was the moſt neceſſary for the preſent expedition, being reſolved to make my eſcape, or to periſh in the attempt.

When we were paſt the caſtle, we fell to fiſhing, and I ſtood further into the ſea; and when we were got at leaſt a league, I gave the boy the helm, and ſeized Muley by ſurprize and threw him over-board, telling him, I never deſigned him any harm, but that I muſt conſult the means of my own preſervation; adding, that if he offered to return I would ſhoot him through the head: upon which he inſtantly turned about, and ſwam directly to the ſhore.

This action frighted the poor boy exceedingly; however I ſoon eaſed him of his fear, by telling him, if he would be a good boy, and ſwear by Mahomet to ſerve me faithfully, I would be very kind to him; the poor child ſeemed wonderfully pleaſed with my promiſe, and readily conſented, and from that time I began to love him moſt extremely.

We purſued our voyage, keeping ſtill on the Barbary coaſt; but in the duſk of the evening I changed my courſe, ſteering directly S. and by E. that we might be always near the ſhore: and having a pleaſant gale, I found, the next day by three in the afternoon, we were got 150 miles beyond the dominions of the emperor of

Mo-

Morocco: yet ſtill I was under dreadful apprehenſions of being retaken.

I continued ſailing for five days together, until I concluded that if any veſſel was in purſuit of me, I was got ſo far to the ſouthward that they would not think proper to follow me on further.

After all this fatigue I anchored in the mouth of a little river; but, where I knew not, neither could I ſee any people to make a diſcovery: what I chiefly wanted was freſh water, which I was reſolved to go on ſhore to find out as ſoon as it grew duſkiſh: but no ſooner it began to grow dark, but we heard ſuch howlings and yellings of wild beaſts and monſters, that I muſt needs own I was exceedingly terrified.

Poor Xury paſſionately begged me not to go aſhore that night. The boy had a great deal of wit, for which, together with ſome little broken Engliſh which he had picked up, I was mightily delighted with him: nevertheleſs, the howlings and bellowings were ſo very monſtrous and dreadful that we had but very little reſt that night; and to add to our confuſion, we diſcovered one of the monſters making way towards us; upon which I took up one of the guns and ſhot at him; whether I hit him or not, I cannot ſay; but he made towards the ſhore, and the noiſe of my gun increaſed the ſtupendous noiſe of other monſters.

The next morning I reſolved to go aſhore, and at all hazards ſeek ſome freſh water: the poor boy would have taken one of the jars, and gone and fetched ſome for me; but I refuſed, telling him we would go together, and take the ſame fate; and accordingly we took our arms and two water jars, and away we went.

I did not go out of ſight of the boat, for fear the ſavages ſhould come down the river in their canoes, and take it away; but the boy ſeeing a vale a little further, ventured to it, and returning with precipitation, I thought that he was either purſued by the ſavages, or ſome wild beaſts; upon which I ran towards him, reſolving either to periſh, or preſerve him: but as he came

came nearer towards me, I saw a creature hanging at his back, like one of our hares, but something larger, which proved to be very good and wholesome meat; and what added most to my satisfaction, the boy assured me there was plenty of excellent water in the very creek where the boat lay.

In this place, I began to consider that the Canary islands and Cape de Verd could not be far off; but having no instrument, I knew not in what latitude we were, or when to stand off to sea for them: my hopes were to meet with some of the English trading vessels, that would consequently take us in and relieve us.

The place I was in, was doubtless that wild uninhabited country that lies between the emperor of Morocco's dominions and the Negroes; it abounds with wild beasts of all sorts, and the Moors keep it for a place of hunting. From this I thought I saw mount Teneriff in the Canaries, and tried twice to steer my course that way, but was as often driven back, and compelled to seek my fortune along the coast.

One morning very early we came to an anchor at a small point, and the tide beginning to flow, we were prepared to go farther in; but Xury, who it seems saw further than I, desired me to keep out at sea, or we should be devoured by monsters; *For look yonder, master*, says he in his broken tone, *and see dat huge monster dat lies dere asleep on the side of the rock!* He pointed to the place; and I discovered a lion of a prodigious size basking himself under the shade of a rock: upon which I took my biggest gun, and charged it very well, shot at him, and broke one of his legs; and then with a shot from a second gun I killed him.

But the flesh of this savage creature not being good for food, I concluded this was spending our ammunition to no purpose. Indeed I thought the skin, when it was dry, might be of some service; and so I determined to flea it off, which took us up a whole day to effect.

From thence we went to the southward, resolving to live sparingly upon our provisions and to go ashore as seldom

ſeldom as poſſible, my deſign being to reach Gambia, or any other place about the Cape de Verd, in hopes to meet with ſome of the European ſhips, and, if providence ſhould not favour me in this, my next reſolution was, to ſeek for the iſland and venture myſelf among the Negroes; for, without one of theſe, I could have no other proſpect but ſtarving.

As we were ſailing pretty near the ſhore, we could diſcover ſeveral people upon it looking after us. We could perceive they were blacks, naked and unarmed, all except one, who had ſomething in his hand like a ſtick, which Xury told me was a lance with which they could kill at a great diſtance. I was inclinable to have gone a-ſhore, but Xury diſſuaded me. However I drew as near to the ſhore as I could, and talked to them by ſigns, till I made them ſenſible I wanted ſomething. They made ſigns again to me to ſtop my boat, whilſt two of them ran into the country, and in leſs than half an hour, brought me two pieces of dried fleſh, and ſome corn, which was exceeding grateful to us; and at the ſame time, to prevent our fears, they laid it down, and went and ſtood at a diſtance, till we had fetched it into the boat, and then came cloſe to us again.

While we were preparing to return our thanks to the kind Negroes for the food they had brought us, we were ſurprized with the near approach of two monſtrous creatures, which we ſaw running from the mountains in purſuit of each other; they paſſed the Negroes with great ſwiftneſs, and jumped directly into the ſea, wantonly ſwimming about, as if the water had put an end to their fury; at length one of them coming nearer to the boat than I deſired, I took one of the guns and let fly at him, and killed him.

I cannot expreſs the conſternation of the poor Negroes upon hearing the report of the gun, nor their ſurprize, at ſeeing the creature ſlain by it. I made ſigns to them to draw it out of the water by a rope, which they accordingly did, and then I perceived it was a very beautiful leopard, which made me deſirous of the ſkin; and the

the Negroes being no leſs deſirous of the fleſh, I freely gave it them: As for the other, which was likewiſe a leopard, it made back to the mountains with prodigious ſwiftneſs.

The Negroes having furniſhed us with the beſt proviſions which the nature of their country and circumſtances would allow, I took my leave of them, and in eleven days ſail I came in ſight of Cape de Verd, or thoſe iſlands that go by that name, but could not by any means reach either of them. Upon which I grew extremely dejected; when Xury, with a ſort of terror, cried out, *Maſtro, maſtro, a great ſhip wit a ſail.* I ſoon perceived ſhe was a Portugueze, and, as I conjectured, bound to Guinea for Negroes; upon which I ſtrove all that I could to come up with them: but all my ſtriving had been in vain, if they had not happened to ſpy me, and ſhortened their ſails to ſtop for me.

Encouraged by this, I ſet up my ancient, and fired a gun in token of diſtreſs; upon which they kindly lay by, till I came up with them. It happened there was a Scots ſailor on board, to whom I made my caſe known, and then they took me into their ſhip.

You may well imagine my joy was exceeding great for this unexpected deliverance, eſpecially when I found the captain of the ſhip was very kind and compaſſionate to me; to whom, in return for his friendſhip, I offered all I had, which he as generouſly refuſed, telling me, his Chriſtian charity taught him better. *Theſe effects you have,* ſays he, *will be a means to ſupport you when you come to the Braſils, and provide for your paſſage home to your native country.* And indeed he acted with ſtrict juſtice towards me in all reſpects.

He bought my boat of me, and gave me his note to pay me eight pieces of eight for it when we came to the Braſils. He gave me alſo ſixty for my boy Xury, whom I did not part from without ſome reluctancy; however the boy being willing, I agreed he ſhould be ſet at liberty after ten years ſervice.

We arrived at the bay of All Saints, after 22 days ſail.

ſail. The good man would not take any thing for my paſſage. He gave me 20 ducats for the leopard's ſkin, and forty for the lion's; every thing he cauſed to be delivered, and what I would ſell he bought: in ſhort, I made 222 pieces of my ſmall cargo, and with this little ſtock, I began, as it were, to enter anew into the world.

He recommended me to an honeſt planter, with whom I lived in the nature of a ſervant, till I had informed myſelf ſomething in the nature of planting and making ſugar; and obſerving the great advantages of that buſineſs, I reſolved to get the money I had left behind me in England remitted, and to buy a plantation.

In ſhort, I purchaſed a plantation, adjoining to that of an honeſt Portugueze born of Engliſh parents, whom upon all occaſions, I found a very kind and uſeful neighbour. Our ſtocks at firſt were both very low; nevertheleſs, by our induſtry and care, in a ſhort time we made conſiderable improvements, and began to grow rich. And now it was that I repented the loſs of my dear boy Xury, having no mortal to aſſiſt me, nor no mortal to converſe with but my neighbour only.

I was in ſome meaſure ſettled before the captain that took me up left the Braſils. One day I went to him, and told him what ſtock I had left in London, and deſired his aſſiſtance in getting a remittance. To which the good gentleman replied, he would have me only ſend for the half, leſt it ſhould miſcarry, and if it did, the reſt would ſupport me: and ſo taking letters of procuration from me, he aſſured me he would ſerve me to the utmoſt of his power; and in truth he kept his word with me, and was extremely kind to me on all occaſions.

And now my wealth began to increaſe a-pace; and then in this ſtate I might have been happy enough, if my ambition and roving inclination had not had too great a power over me. I had now lived four years in the Braſils, and had not only learned the language, but contracted an acquaintance with ſeveral of the moſt eminent

eminent merchants at St. Salvadore; to whom relating the manner of my two voyages to Guinea, and the great advantages of trading to thoſe parts, they gave ſuch earneſt attention to what I ſaid, that three of them came to me, and told me, they had a mind to fit out a ſhip to go to Guinea, and if I would go their Supercargo, and manage the trade, I ſhould have a fourth part without putting in any ſtock.

This I took to be a fair propoſal; and upon condition they would look after my plantation in my abſence, I conſented to it; and accordingly a ſhip being fitted out, and all things in readineſs, we ſet ſail the firſt of September, 1659, ſteering directly northward upon the coaſt, in order to gain the coaſt of Africa: But many days we had not ſailed untill we were overtaken by a violent ſtorm, which laſted twelve days ſucceſſively; when the weather clearing up, we found ourſelves in eleven degrees of northern latitude, upon the coaſt of Guinea; upon which the captain gave reaſons for returning, which I oppoſed, counſelling him rather to ſtand away for Barbadoes, where I judged we might arrive in fifteen days: So we altered our courſe, ſteering weſtward, in order to reach the Leeward Iſlands, and here it was we were overtaken by a terrible tempeſt.

In this great diſtreſs one of our men cried out, *Land, land;* when looking out, that very moment we found our ſhip was ſtruck upon the ſand; and expected we would ſink, and that we ſhould be all immediately loſt. We knew not where we were driven, and what was worſe, were certain the ſhip could not hold out many moments longer.

Whilſt we were looking upon one another, expecting death every moment, the mate aſſiſted by the crew, hauled out the long boat; and eleven of us committed ourſelves to the fury of the ſea, and God's mercy. We ſoon found that this laſt effort was to no purpoſe; for the tempeſt was ſo violent, and the ſea ran ſo very high, that it was impoſſible for the boat to live. When we had been driven about a league, comes a prodigious wave

a-ſtern of us, and overſet us in an inſtant, ſo that we hardly had time to call upon God to receive our ſouls.

When men are ſtruggling with the pangs of death, they are commonly inſenſible; but the caſe was quite different with me: for while I was overwhelmed with the water, I had the moſt dreadful apprehenſions; and the joys of heaven, and the torments of hell were alternately in my thoughts, and yet ſtill I kept ſtriving on while all my companions were loſt, till the wave had ſpent itſelf, and retiring had thrown me upon the ſhore half dead with the great quantity of water I had taken in during my ſtrugglings: however, I got upon my feet as faſt as I could, leſt another wave ſhould carry me back: but notwithſtanding I made all the ſpeed I could, yet another wave came, which daſhed me againſt a piece of a rock, in ſuch a furious manner, that it made me ſenſeleſs. However, recovering a little, before the return of the next wave, which would doubtleſs have carried me off: I held faſt hold of the rock, till the ſucceeding wave abated, and then I made ſhift to reach the main land, where tired and almoſt ſpent I ſat down upon the ſhore, contemplating the manner of my preſent preſervation.

After I had returned my thanks to almighty God for this wonderful preſervation, I began to look about me to conſider what place I was in, and what was next to be done in order to my future ſubſiſtence. I could neither ſee houſe nor people; wet and hungry, and yet had nothing to help me, nor ſo much as a weapon to defend me againſt the wild beaſts. In ſhort I had nothing in the world but a knife, a ſhort tobacco pipe, and a box half full of tobacco; and what was worſe, night coming on, I was under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of being devoured by wild beaſts, that I heard howling and roaring round about me; ſo that I had no proſpect but to expect another kind of death more terrible than that I had ſo lately eſcaped. In this diſtreſs I walked about a furlong into the country to ſeek freſh water, which I luckily happened upon; ſo taking to a tree, where I

ſeated

ſeated myſelf ſo that I could not fall, there I fell faſt aſleep till morning.

It was day-light before I left my apartment in the tree, when coming down, and looking round, I perceived that the tempeſt was ceaſed, and that the ſhip was driven to the rock where I eſcaped; and looking further I ſaw the ſhip's boat lying about a mile to right, where the waves had caſt her up.

I hoped to have got to the boat, but the water between that and the ſhore render'd that impracticable; ſo I turned again towards the ſhip, in hopes to get ſomething from thence for my preſent ſubſiſtence.

At all hazards I reſolved to get to the ſhip, and ſo ſtripping, leaped into the water, and ſwimming round her I had the good fortune to ſpy a rope, hanging ſo low down that I could reach it, by the help of which, with ſome difficulty, I got into the forecaſtle. Here I found that the ſhip was bulged, her head lifted up againſt a bank, and her ſtern almoſt in the water; all her quarter, and what was there, was free and dry; I found the proviſions in good order, and wanted for nothing but a boat to carry what I had occaſion for.

Neceſſity, which is the mother of invention, put a project into my head. There was on board ſeveral ſpare yards, a ſpare top-maſt or two, and three large ſparrs of wood; with theſe I fell to work, flinging as many of them over board as I could manage, and tied them together that they might not drive away: when this was done, I tied them together in the form of a raft, and laid three or four ſhort pieces of planks upon them croſs ways: I found it would bear me, but a very little weight beſides; and ſo to ſtrengthen my raft, I cut a top-maſt into three or four lengths, and added them to it, and then I conſidered what was moſt proper to load with, it being then capable to carry a tolerable weight.

At firſt I laid upon it all the boards I could get, and then I lowered down three of the ſeamen's cheſts, and filled them with proviſions of all ſorts; I found cloath

enough, but then I took no more than my preſent occaſions required.

My concern was chiefly upon tools to work with, and fire arms, and ammunition; and accordingly, I found in my ſearch, the carpenter's cheſt, and in the great cabin, ſome fire arms and ammunition: all which I put aboard my raft, and ſo with two broken oars, &c. I put to ſea.

Though every thing at firſt ſeemed to favour my deſign, yet after I had ſailed about a mile, I found on a ſudden the forepart of my raft run a ground, ſo that it was with the greateſt difficulty imaginable, I kept my cargo tight together; and indeed if I had not been extremely diligent and careful, all had been loſt and ſunk into the ſea; but after ſome time, providence ſo ordered it, that by the riſing of the water my raft floated again, and ſo I happily landed my effects.

Not far from the place where I landed, which was at the mouth of a little cove, I diſcovered a very high hill, ſurrounded with a great many little ones, and thither I was reſolved to go and view the country, and ſee what place was proper for me to fix my habitation in; and accordingly arming myſelf with a fowling piece, a piſtol, and ſome ammunition, I aſcended the mountains to ſee; and there I found I was in an iſland ſurrounded by the ſea; it ſeemed to be a barren uncultivated country, and only inhabited by wild beaſts.

Returning afterwards to my raft, I got my goods on ſhore, and being very much afraid of the wild beaſts, I made a ſort of fence and barricade about it, which I thought might, in ſome meaſure, ſecure me againſt the dangers that I was apprehenſive of; and ſo that night I ſlept very comfortably; and the next morning, when I awaked, reſolved to go again to the ſhip, to get ſuch further neceſſaries as I had moſt occaſion for, before another ſtorm came, when I knew ſhe muſt be daſhed to pieces.

In order to this ſecond expedition, I mended my raft where I found it defective, and brought away from the ſhip a great many tools, cloaths, ammunition, and whatever elſe I thought moſt neceſſary for my future preſervation and ſubſiſtence: when I had picked up every thing I could, I made haſte to ſhore, fearing the wild beaſts might come and devour what I had already landed.

When I had landed the ſecond cargo, I fell immediately to work to make me a little tent, and fortified it in the beſt manner I could, to ſecure myſelf, as much as poſſible, againſt any ſudden attempt, either from man or beaſt: after this I charged my fire-arms, blocked up the doors, and laid the bed I had brought from the ſhip upon the ground, and ſlept as comfortably as though I had been in my native country.

But ſtill the thoughts of my future ſubſiſtence and preſervation were uppermoſt in my thoughts, and therefore I went to the ſhip as often as poſſible, and brought away every thing that could be of any uſe; and indeed had ſo ſtored myſelf, that I judged I was tolerably provided for a conſiderable time.

I had now been eleven days in this iſland, and as many days on board the ſhip; as I was going the twelfth time, the wind began to riſe; however I ventured at low water, and with ſome difficulty reaching the ſhip, and rummaging the cabins, I found ſeveral other neceſſaries, and among other things, above 36 pounds ſterling, in pieces of eight; which, conſidering my preſent circumſtances, I concluded was of ſmall value: however, I wrapped it up in a canvas rag; and perceiving the ſtorm began to increaſe, with all that I was able to carry with me I made the beſt of my way to the ſhore.

That night I ſlept very contentedly in my little fortification; but when I looked out in the morning, I found that the ſhip was loſt. I was very much concerned at this in my thoughts; but when I reflected, I had done every thing in my power to recover what was uſeful for me, I comforted myſelf in the beſt man-

ner I could, and ſubmitted entirely to the will of providence.

And now my thoughts were wholly taken up how to defend and preſerve myſelf from the ſavages and wild beaſts, which I was extremely apprehenſive might be in ſome part or other of this iſland; and at one time I thought to dig me a cave, and at another to build me a tent; at length I reſolved to do both, and accordingly contrived it in the following manner.

I conſidered the ground where I was, was mooriſh, and that I had no convenience of freſh water; and therefore I determined to find out a place more healthful and convenient; and to my great comfort and ſatisfaction, I ſoon found one that anſwered my expectation.

The place was a little plain, near a riſing hill; the front of it being as ſteep as the ſide of a houſe: On the ſide of this rock was a little hollow place, reſembling the entrance of a cave; juſt before this place I reſolved my tent ſhould ſtand. This plain was an hundred yards broad, and twice as long, with a pleaſant deſcent every-way to the ſea-ſide. After this I drew a ſemicircle, containing about two yards in the diameter; and when that was done, I drove a row of ſtakes, not above ſix inches from each other: and by the help of my cables which I had brought from the ſhip, and ſuch other materials I made uſe of, I made a ſort of regular fortification, which I concluded, was in a great meaſure impregnable againſt any ſudden attempts, either of ſavages or wild beaſts; and for my better ſecurity, I would have no doors, but came in and out by the help of a ladder, which I made for that purpoſe.

Into this little garriſon I carried all my ſtores and ammunition, and afterwards continued to work: I not only made me a little cellar, but likewiſe made my fortification ſtronger by the earth and ſtones I dug out of the rock. One day, a ſhower of rain falling, attended with thunder and lightening, I was under terrible apprehenſions leſt my powder ſhould take fire, and not only hinder

hinder me from killing fowls, which was my neceſſary ſubſiſtence, but likewiſe blow up me and my garriſon at once; the quantity I had by me conſiſting of 150 weight at leaſt. Having thus eſtabliſhed myſelf as king of the iſland, I went every day out with my gun to ſee what I could kill that was fit to eat, and ſoon perceived there were great numbers of goats, but they were ſhy; however watching them very narrowly, I happened to ſhoot a ſhe-goat as ſhe was ſuckling her young one, which, not thinking her dam killed, followed me home to my incloſure. I lifted the kid over the pales, and would willingly have kept it alive; but the poor creature refuſing to eat, I was forced to kill it for my ſubſiſtence.

Thus entering into an odd ſtate of life as ever befel any unfortunate man, I was continually reflecting upon the miſery of my condition; till at length conſidering there was no remedy, and that I was obliged to make the beſt of a bad market; and withal reflecting upon the many turns of providence in my particular preſervation, I grew more ſedate and temperate.

As near as my account would ſerve me, it was the 30th day of September, when I firſt landed upon this deſolate iſland; but I was at a great loſs for pen, ink, and paper, to keep a regiſter of time, and even the remembrance of the ſabbath day, and was forced to ſupply this defect by a particular contrivance of my own, which I think needleſs to mention here; that deficiency being ſoon made up by the needful materials I found afterwards in the captain's, gunners, and carpenter's cheſts, and parcels, where I got not only pen and ink, but likewiſe ſea-compaſſes and other mathematical inſtruments; and above all the reſt, three Engliſh bibles, with ſeveral other good Engliſh books, which I careſully laid up, in order to make uſe of them at proper intervals. But notwithſtanding I was thus plentifully ſupplied, I ſtill wanted ſeveral other neceſſaries, as needles and thread, and more particularly a pick-ax and a ſhovel for removing the earth, &c.

It

It was a full year before I had finiſhed my little fortification; and after I had done that, in the beſt manner the nature of the place and my circumſtances would allow; I began to grow a little more familiar with my ſolitude, and conſider of the beſt methods poſſible, to render my deſolate ſtate as eaſy as I could; and here it was, that I began the following journal.

JOURNAL.

SEptember 30th, 1659. I was forced by ſhipwreck upon this deſolate iſland, which I called, *The iſland of Deſpair*. The next day I ſpent in reflecting upon the miſerableneſs of my condition, which repreſented to me nothing but death, and the worſt of deaths too, *viz.* either to be ſtarved for want of victuals, or to be devoured by wild beaſts.

October 1. To my great comfort, I diſcovered the ſhip drove to the ſhore, from whence I had ſome hopes that when the ſtorm was abated, I might recover ſomething towards my preſent ſubſiſtence, eſpecially conſidering I obſerved the ſhip ly in a great meaſure upright, and one ſide of her perfectly dry: upon which I fell immediately to wading over the ſands, and with great difficulty and danger I got on board.

To the 14th of this month, I ſpent in making voyages backwards and forwards, to and from the ſhip, the weather being all the while very wet and uncertain.

October 20th, My raft with my goods was overſet; moſt of which, however, I recovered at low water.

October 25th, It blew a ſort of a ſtorm, and rained hard, ſo that the ſhip was daſhed to pieces, and nothing of her was to be ſeen but the very hulk at low water: and this day I thought it proper to ſecure the effects I had preſerved, from the weather.

October

October 26. I wandered about to try if I could find any place proper to fix my abode; and accordingly towards the evening I found out a rock, where I judged I might erect me a wall to fortify myself.

November 1. I placed my tent by the side of a rock, and took up my lodging in a hammock very contentedly, for that night.

November 2. I made a fence about my tent, with timber-chests and boards.

November 3. I shot two wild fowls, which proved very good meat; and in the afternoon I made me a sort of a table.

November 4. I began to live regularly. In the morning I walked out for an hour or two, and afterwards worked till about two, then eat my dinner of such provisions as I had; after dinner I commonly slept an hour or two: and the weather being extreme hot, I could not go to work till towards the evening.

November 5. I went out with my gun and the dog I had brought out of the ship; I shot a wild cat, but her flesh was good for nothing, only I preserved her skin: I saw a great flock of wild birds, and was wonderfully terrified at the sight of some monstrous seals which I saw on the sand; but as soon as they saw me, they made off to the sea.

November 9. I finished my table. From the 7th to the 12th, the weather being fair, I worked very hard; only I rested upon the 11th, which, according to my computation, I took to be Sunday.

Nov. 13. The weather was very wet and stormy with thunder and lightning. On the 14th, I made provision to secure my powder, which I perfected upon the 14th and 15th; and the 17th I began to dig upon the rock, but was prevented for want of proper implements: and on the 18th, I found a tree, the wood of which was very hard, and out of that, with the greatest difficulty, I made me a sort of a spade; in doing it I almost spoiled my ax, which might have been of ill consequence.

Nov.

Nov. 23. When I had got my tools into the beſt order I could, I ſpent all my time to the 10th of December in finiſhing my cave, and lay in my tent every night, unleſs the weather was ſo wet I could not ly dry: and withal, had ſo well thatched it over with flags, the leaves of the trees, *&c.* that I thought myſelf tolerably ſecure.

December 10. I had no ſooner finiſhed my habitation, but a great part of the roof fell in upon me; and it was a great mercy I had not periſhed in the ruins; and indeed it gave me a great deal of trouble before I could repair it effectually; and after I had done what I could, I ſpent ſeveral days in putting my things in their proper order, and had a variety of weather to the 27th.

Decem. 27. In my rounds, I chanced to meet ſome goats, ſhot one of them, and lamed another, which I led home, bound up its leg, and in a very little time it grew well, and was ſo tame and familiar, that it followed me every where like a dog; which put the notion into my head to bring up theſe wild creatures, as often as I could take them alive, that I might have a ſtock to ſubſiſt upon, in caſe I ſhould live after my powder was exhauſted.

Decem. 28. 29. 30. The weather was ſo very hot that I was forced to keep within my ſhelter.

January 1. Though the weather continued very ſultry, yet neceſſity compelled me to go abroad with my gun. In the valleys I found great numbers of goats, but they were ſo very ſhy, I could by no means come at one of them.

From January 3. to the 14. my buſineſs was to ſearch the iſland, and to finiſh my wall. In my ſearch, I found great numbers of fowls, much like our Engliſh pigeons; I ſhot ſome of them, which proved excellent food. And now it was, a very providential thing happened, which was thus:

Whilſt I was rummaging amongſt my moveables, what ſhould fall into my hands but a bag; which, I ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, might be made uſe of to hold corn for the fowls in the ſhip. I purpoſed to make uſe of it to hold ſome of my powder; and ſo ſhook out the duſt and looſe corn on one ſide of the rock, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting the conſequence. The rain had fallen in great quantity a few days before; and a month after, to my great ſurprize, I diſcovered ſomething ſpring up very green and flouriſhing, and as I came daily to view it, I ſaw ſeveral ears of green barley, of the very ſame ſize and ſhape of thoſe in England.

My thoughts were very much confuſed at the unexpected ſight; and I muſt own I had the vanity to imagine, that providence had ordered this on purpoſe for my ſubſiſtence. Great were my acknowledgments, and thankfulneſs to almighty God, for his mercies to me in this deſolate place; which were infinitely heightened, when, at the ſame time, I obſerved ſome rice-ſtalks wonderfully green and flouriſhing, which made me conclude, there muſt certainly be more corn in the iſland; and accordingly I ſpent ſeveral days in ſearching the rocks: when at length it came into my mind, that I had ſhaken the bag in the very ſpot where theſe blades of corn were growing.

It was about the latter end of June before theſe ears of corn grew ripe, and then I laid them up exceeding carefully, expecting I ſhould one day reap the advantage of this little crop, which I uſed all my induſtry to improve: and yet it was four years before I could eat any barley bread, and much longer before I had any benefit from my rice. After this, with indefatigable care and induſtry I finiſhed my wall, ordering it ſo, that I had no way to go up into my fortreſs but by a ladder.

April 16. I finiſhed my ladder, and went up it, and pulled it after me, as I always did; and in truth had ſo well fortified myſelf, that I was, as I thought, indifferently well ſecured againſt any ſurprize: nevertheleſs, as I was one day ſitting in my cave, there happened ſuch a ſudden earthquake, that the roof of my little fortreſs,

fortreſs, that I had finiſhed with ſo much labour, came tumbling down upon my head; upon which, with the greateſt amazement, I ran to my ladder, and got out of my cave, and ſaw the top of a vaſt rock rowl into the ſea, and expected, every moment, the whole iſland would be ſwallowed up.

In this fright I remained for ſome moments, till I perceived the fury of the motion began to abate: but it was not long before I was under new apprehenſions, on account of a violent tempeſt that attended it. This dreadful ſtorm continued for about three hours, and then followed ſuch a heavy rain that my tent was quite overflowed: upon which I concluded my habitation was ill ſituated, and determined, as ſoon as poſſible, to build me one in a more convenient place.

April 29. 30. were ſpent, in contriving how, and in what manner I ſhould fix my new abode; and herein I was under the greateſt concern, having no tools fitting for ſuch an undertaking; however I ſpent ſeveral days in whetting and grinding my tools.

May 1. As I was walking along the ſea-ſide, I found a barrel of gun-powder, and divers other pieces of the ſhip, which the violence of the late ſtorm had thrown on the ſand, I ſaw likewiſe the remaining part of the ſhip, thrown up by the tempeſt very near the ſhore, and reſolved to get to her as ſoon as I could; but at that time I found it impracticable.

I continued to work upon the wreck till the 24th, and every day recovered ſomething that would be of uſe to me, and got together ſo many planks, and ſo much iron, lead, and other neceſſaries, that if I had had tools and ſkill, I might have built me a boat, which I wanted extremely.

June 16. As I was ſtrolling towards the ſea, I found a large turtle; the 17th I ſpent in cooking it: I found in her threeſcore and ten eggs, and the fleſh was the moſt delicious meat that ever I taſted. The 18th I ſtayed within the whole day, there being a continual rain, with ſtorms of wind and lightening.

From

From the 19th to the 27th of June, I was very ſick, and had got a terrible ague, which often held me for nine or ten hours with extreme violence. Upon the 28th, I began to recover a little, but was very reſtleſs in the night; as often as I laid mine eyes together, I was tormented with hideous dreams and dreadful apparitions: it is impoſſible for me to expreſs the agonies I was under, by theſe repeated admonitions, as I took them to be; my father's advice and reproof came in my mind whether I would or not, and ſhocked me exceedingly, and would often make me reflect, that the juſtice of God followed me, and that that ſevere puniſhment was juſtly owing to my diſobedience and wicked life.

June 28th, I ſlept pretty well moſt part of the night, which refreſhed me very much; in the morning, I ate a biſket, and drank ſome water mixed with rum. I boiled a piece of goat's fleſh for my dinner, but eat very little, and at night I ſupped upon three of my turtle's eggs: after ſupper, I attempted to walk out with my gun, but found myſelf too weak, and ſo returned to my habitation.

Here conſcience flew in my face, reprehending me as a blaſphemer and a reprobate, for ſaying in my agonies, *What have I done to be diſtinguiſhed in all this ſcene of miſery?* Methoughts I heard a voice anſwering to me, *Ungrateful wretch, dare you aſk what you have done? look upon your paſt life, and then aſk thyſelf, why thou waſt not drowned in the Yarmouth-road, or killed by the Sallee rovers? why not devoured by wild beaſts in the deſart of Africa, or drowned here with the reſt of thy companions?*

Struck dumb by theſe ſevere reflections, and fearing the return of my ague, I began at length to conſider what was moſt proper to be done to free myſelf from this diſtemper; and having heard that the Caſtilians uſe tobacco for moſt of their diſeaſes, I was reſolved to try this experiment.

I tried ſeveral ways with the tobacco: firſt, I took a leaf and chewed it, which made me very ſick, and al-

moſt ſtupified me; next I ſteeped it in rum, reſolving to take a good doſe of it when I went to bed; and then I put ſome into a pan and burnt it, holding my noſe over the ſmoke as long as I could endure without ſuffocation: after theſe ſeveral operations I fell into a ſweat, and ſlept quietly and well for 13 or 14 hours; and when I got up in the morning, I found my ſpirits revived, my ſtomach much better, and I grew exceeding hungry, which I had not been for ſome time paſt; in ſhort, I miſſed my fit the next time, and found that I every day grew ſtronger and better.

The 30th, I ventured out with my gun, and killed a fowl, not much unlike a brand gooſe, but did not eat of the fleſh, chooſing rather to dine upon two or three more of my turtle's eggs. In the evening I renewed my medicine, notwithſtanding which I had a little ſpice of my fit the next day; and therefore, on the 2d of July, I took my medicine as I did at firſt, and on the 4th, which was the day in which I expected the return of my fit, the ague left me, which was no ſmall joy to me; and indeed the goodneſs of God on this occaſion affected me ſo ſenſibly, that I fell on my knees, and returned thanks in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner.

July 4. I walked out with my gun, but my diſtemper having reduced me ſo low, I could go but a little way at a time; for the experiment having weakened me exceedingly, I was able to walk but a very ſhort way at once. I had now been in the iſland about ten months, and all the while had not ſeen either man or woman: and ſo growing better, I began to think myſelf ſole monarch of the iſle; and growing indifferently well, reſolved to take a tour about the iſland, in order to view the extent of my dominions, and to make what diſcoveries I could.

The 15th I began my journey; and among other things, I found a little brook of running water, on the bank of which were ſeveral pleaſant meadows covered with graſs: and among other things I ſaw ſeveral ſtalks of tobacco and other plants I knew nothing of; among the

the reſt, I found ſome ſugar-canes, ſeveral plants of aloe-wands: With theſe diſcoveries I returned well ſatisfied to my little caſtle, and ſlept that night very comfortably.

The next day, going the ſame way and further than before, I found a country full of wood, and extremely pleaſant and delightful. The melons lay upon the ground in great quantities, and large cluſters of grapes hung among the trees; and though I was mighty glad of this diſcovery, yet I eat very ſparingly of them, for fear of putting myſelf either into a flux or fever.

The night coming on, I climbed up into a tree, and having fixed myſelf as ſecure as poſſible, ſlept very comfortably, though it was the firſt time I had ever lain out of my habitation: when the morning came, I proceeded with the greateſt pleaſure about four miles further, and at the end of this valley I found a ſpring of excellent water, and now I was reſolved to lay up as much of the fruits as poſſible.

July 1. Having prepared two bags, I returned thither again, in order to bring home to my caſtle as much of the ſeveral ſort of fruits as I could, that I might have a ſtock by me againſt I ſhould want it; and now I began to reflect that this part of the iſland was infinitely the beſt to inhabit in; but then I thought, at the ſame time, I ſhould loſe the proſpect of the ſea; and ſo, if providence ſhould order a ſhip on that coaſt, I ſhould loſe all poſſibility of deliverance. However the place was ſo delightful, I reſolved to build me a ſort of a faſtneſs, or rather a country-ſeat there, which took me up the remainder of the month of July.

Here it was I dried my grapes, which I afterwards carried to my old habitation for a winter ſupply. Upon the 14th of Auguſt, the rain began to fall with great violence, which made me judge it proper to retire to my caſtle for ſhelter. The rains continued to fall more or leſs to the middle of October, and ſometimes with that violence, that for ſeveral days I could not ſtir out out of my cave, till I was conſtrained to it by the pure

want of food. I went out twice, the firſt time I ſhot a goat, and the ſecond I found another turtle as large as the former.

September 30. Caſting up the notches on the poſt, I found they amounted exactly to 365; I concluded this to be the annual of my landing. After I had returned thanks for my wonderful preſervation in this deſolate iſland, I went to my bed and ſlept very contentedly.

Before I proceed further in my journal, I muſt take the liberty to put the reader in mind of the barley and rice; I had ſaved about thirty ſtalks of the former, and twenty of the latter; and concluding the ſeaſon to be proper, I dug up ſome ground with my wooden ſpade, and ſowed it; which at the proper time grew up, and anſwered my expectations.

The wet weather was no ſooner gone, but my inclination led me again to the bower I had built on the other ſide of the iſland, which I found whole and entire as I had left it, and the ſtakes all growing, much after the nature of our willows, which in time made a noble fence, as I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of more particularly hereafter.

And now I conceived that the ſeaſon of the year might be divided into wet and dry, and not into ſummer and winter, as in Europe; as thus.

Half February, March, Half April, } Wet, Sun coming near the Equinox.

Half April, May, June, July, Half Auguſt, } Dry, Sun getting north of the line.

Half

Half Auguſt,
September, } Wet, the Sun being come back.
Half October,

Half October,
November,
December,
January,
Half February, } Dry, the Sun running ſouth of the line.

And as the winds continued to blow, the wet ſeaſon would continue either longer or ſhorter; and after I had made theſe and the like obſervations, I always took care to provide neceſſaries, that I might ſtay within during the wetneſs of the weather, and in that time I took care to make me ſuch tools as I moſt wanted.

The firſt thing I attempted, was to make a baſket, which, after much labour and difficulty I effected; but the two things I moſt wanted, were utterly out of my power, *viz.* ſome caſks to hold my liquors, and ſmall pots to boil and ſtew my meat; and alſo a tobacco pipe, for which I at laſt found out a remedy.

After the weather grew fair, my reſolution of further viewing the whole iſland took place; and accordingly taking my dog and gun, and other neceſſaries proper, I ſet forward, and having paſſed the vale where my bower ſtood, I came within ſight of the ſea, lying to the weſt, and when it was clear day I could diſcover land, but could not tell whether it was an iſland or the continent; neither could I tell what place this might be, only I thought it was America, and conſequently that part of the country that lies between the Spaniſh territories and the Braſils, which abounds with canibals, who devour human kind.

In viewing this part of the iſland, I found it was much more pleaſant and fruitful than where I had pitched my tent. Here were great numbers of parrots, and with great difficulty I got one of them, which I carried home with me, but it was a great while before

I could tame it, and bring it to ſpeak, even ſo much as to call me by my name.

In the low grounds, I found great numbers of hares and foxes, and abundance of fowls of different kinds, with great quantities of grapes and other excellent fruit. In this expedition, I did not travel above two miles a-day, being deſirous to make what diſcoveries I could: and when I came to the ſea-ſhore, I was amazed to ſee it ſo exceeding beautiful, and ſo full of excellent fiſh. But though this journey, I muſt confeſs, was very delightful to me, yet ſtill my ſecret inclination led me to my old habitation; ſo, after I had ſet up a ſort of landmark for my guide for the future, I concluded to return back by a different way than that I came: and as I was making the beſt of my way, my dog happened to ſurpriſe a kid, which I reſcued from him, and led home in order to try if I could raiſe a breed, which at ſome time or other I was ſatisfied would be of ſome uſe to me.

After I had been about a month upon this expedition, I returned to my little caſtle, and repoſed myſelf with great pleaſure in my hammock, and indeed continued a a week within, to reſt and refreſh myſelf; and now I began to think of the kid I had left behind me in the bower, and reſolved immediately to fetch it home. When I came there, I found it almoſt ſtarved; I gave it ſome meat, poor creature, and in gratitude for its deliverance it followed me as naturally as my dog, quite home to my caſtle, which I afterwards kept as one of my domeſtics.

The wet ſeaſon being come, I kept myſelf within; and upon the 30th of September, it being the third year of my abode in the iſland, I paid my ſolemn acknowledgment to almighty God for my preſervation, and entertained myſelf with a world of reflections upon my preſent and former condition. And as I was one morning ſadly pondering upon my preſent ſtate, I happened to open my bible, when the following words immediately occurred, *I will never leave thee, nor forſake thee,*

which

which I preſently took as directed to myſelf, and I muſt own the expreſſion gave me a great deal of ſecret ſatisfaction.

The beginning of this year, I fixed my daily employment as follows: the morning I ſpent in my devotions, and paying my duty to God: and after I had done that, I went out with my gun to ſeek proviſion; which after I had got, took me up ſome time in dreſſing and cooking. In the middle of the day, I was forced to ly by, by reaſon of the exceſſive heats, and the reſt of the time I ſpent in making and contriving ſuch neceſſaries as I ſtood moſt in need of.

But now the time for my little harveſt coming on, I had the deſirable proſpect of a good crop, but my hopes were ſadly diſappointed by the goats and hares, who having taſted the ſweetneſs of my corn, had cropped it ſo cloſe, that it had not ſtrength to ſhoot up into a ſtalk; to prevent this, I was forced to make a hedge round it; but I had no ſooner done this, but I was infeſted with vermine of another ſpecies. My back was no ſooner turned, but whole flocks of birds came and deſtroyed what the other had left; I let fly upon theſe and killed three of them, which I hung up as a terror to the reſt upon ſtakes; which project had ſo good an effect, that they not only forſook the corn, but that part of the iſland, for ever afterwards.

My corn growing ripe, and harveſt coming on, I cut it down, and carried home the ears; and after I had rubbed them and threſhed them in the beſt manner I could, I found, as near as I could conjecture, the produce of the barley was about two buſhels and a half, and that of the rice much about the ſame quantity.

And now I plainly ſaw, that, by the providence of God, I ſhould be ſupplied with corn, though at the ſame time I wanted all manner of neceſſaries for making it into bread; which, with the greateſt labour and difficulty, I afterwards ſupplied.

My ſeed being thus increaſed, my next care was to prepare more land to ſow in; and accordingly I fixed upon

upon two large plats upon the backſide of my caſtle, which I prepared with infinite pains, and put into the ground, and after made a hedge round it, to defend it from vermin.

In ſhort, my corn increaſed to that degree, that I thought I might now venture to eat ſome of it; but how to make it into bread was ſtill the difficulty, and yet even this I found means to ſurmount at laſt, and ſo, as in all other emergencies, I found a remedy beyond my expectations.

After I had procured every thing needful for making my bread, which you may imagine was no ſmall ſatisfaction, the proſpect of land, which I had ſeen on the other ſide of the water, came freſh into my mind, but how I ſhould come to it I was utterly at a loſs. I tried to recover the ſhip's boat, and then to make a canoe, but all in vain; and here I could not forbear reflecting upon the folly of thoſe that undertake matters that they are not able to go through with.

I was in the midſt of my projects when my fourth year expired, ſince I had been caſt upon the iſland; nor did I forget to keep my anniverſary with that ſolemnity and devotion as I had done the year before: I began to think myſelf ſeparated from the world, and from all opportunities of human converſation; I now had nothing to covet, being as it were an emperor, or king of a whole country, where I had no body to controul me, nor no body to govern but myſelf.

Theſe thoughts made me look upon the things of this world with a ſort of religious contempt, and rendered me eaſy in my deſolate and melancholy condition; for, having made God's mercies to me matter of the higheſt conſolation, I relinquiſhed all penſive thoughts and diſmal apprehenſions, and reſigned myſelf up entirely to God's providence.

My ink was quite gone, and my biſcuit almoſt exhauſted; my linen was worn out, only ſome of the ſailor's chequered ſhirts remained, which were of mighty uſe to me in the hot weather. My cloaths and hat

hat were quite worn, but thoſe I ſupplied by the help of my goat-ſkins, of which I firſt made a ſort of cap, and then a waiſtcoat, and open-knee'd breeches, with the hair on the out-ſide; and thus, being perfectly at eaſe in my mind, I ſpent my time in contemplating the bleſſings of heaven, and was raviſhed to think that one time or other I ſhould be delivered from my preſent misfortunes, and placed out of the reach of them for ever.

For five years after this, nothing worth mentioning happened, only at ſpare times, I had finiſhed a ſmall canoe, with which, at all hazards, I reſolved to try to diſcover the circumference of my dominions; and in order to it, I put proviſions on board, with ammunition, and all other neceſſaries fit for the expedition.

It was the 16th of November, in the 9th year of my reign, that I began this voyage; which was much longer than I expected, by reaſon I had many difficulties to encounter, I did not ſuſpect; and indeed, the rocks were ſo high, and ran ſo far into the ſea, that I often reſolved to turn back, rather than run the riſk of being driven ſo far out to ſea, that I could by no means get back again.

In this confuſion, I came to anchor as near to the ſhore as poſſible; to which I waded, and clambring up to the top of an high hill, I viewed the extent of my dominions, and at all hazards reſolved to purſue my voyage. It is endleſs to relate what dangers my raſhneſs expoſed me to; I was driven by the current ſo far into the ſea, that I had hardly any proſpect to get back again; not by all I could do with my paddles, which I had made to ſupply the place of ſculls, to help me; and now I had no proſpect but periſhing in the ſea, when my proviſions were ſpent, or, if a ſtorm ſhould ariſe, before. However, by the lucky change of the wind, or rather by the particular providence of God, I was driven back again to the iſland, and to my unſpeakable joy I came to ſhore, where being exceeding fatigued with watching and hard labour, I laid me down

and

and took a little repoſe. After I awaked and had dreſſed myſelf up as uſual, I laid up my boat in a ſmall convenient creek fit for that purpoſe, and taking my gun, *&c.* I made the beſt of my way toward my bower, and again I laid me down to reſt; but it was not long before I was ſurprized with a voice, which called, *Robin Cruſoe, poor Robin Cruſoe, where have you been, poor Robin Cruſoe?* Upon which I ſtarted up in a great confuſion; and caſting my eyes round, I ſaw my parrot ſitting upon the hedge, and then I knew that it was ſhe that called to me, but was ſtrangely ſurprized how the creature could come there, and why it ſhould fix on that place above the reſt; the bird came to me as ſoon as I called it, and it perched upon my thumb as uſual, and ſeemed to ſignify a great deal of joy for my return.

This voyage had cured me a great deal of my rambling inclination; inſomuch that, I began to lay aſide all hopes of deliverance; ſo I led a retired life, and in a very contented manner paſſed away near twelve months, ſpending my time in making inſtruments, and doing ſuch things that I found were moſt abſolutely neceſſary, both for my preſent and future ſubſiſtence.

My next conſideration was, my powder growing ſhort what ſhould I do to kill the goats and fowl to live upon. I had abundance of contrivances in my head to try to catch the goats alive, particularly, the ſhe-goats with young, and at length I found my deſire: for making pitfalls, and baiting them with ſome of my corn, one morning I found in one of them an old he-goat, and in the other, three young ones *viz.* a male and two females: the old was too ſtrong for me, and I could not tell how to maſter him, but the young ones I made a ſhift to get home to my cave: it was ſome time before I could make them feed, but after they had for ſome time been kept without food, and I threw them ſome freſh corn, and gave them ſome water, their ſtomachs came to them: and now my next care was to find them paſture, and ſecure them ſo that they might not run away; all which, with abundance of pains and difficulty, I at laſt effected,

effected, and withal, by my good uſage of theſe poor creatures I had made them ſo tame and familiar that they would follow me and eat my corn out of my hand, this having anſwered my end to all intents and purpoſes I think in about a year and a half's time I got a ſtock of about 12, and in leſs than two years 43, and now I was not only well provided with goat's fleſh, but with milk too, which was another bleſſing I had little reaſon to expect.

Being thus happy, and having almoſt forgot all hopes of liberty, I lived as well as the nature of my condition could poſſibly allow, and indeed it was a very diverting ſight to ſee me ſit in ſtate at my dinner, all alone by myſelf like a king; and it would have been a very pleaſant object to have ſeen me in my goat-ſkin dreſs, and other ſuitable habiliments.

My chief concern was now about my boat, which I was extremely unwilling to loſe having coſt me ſo much hard labour. I went by land to the place where I left it, but found there was no way to bring it off, without running the ſame riſk I was lately expoſed to, which I thought too dangerous for a ſecond experiment: and therefore I reſolved upon another expedient, which was to make another canoe, and leave on the other ſide of the iſland.

And here I think it may not be improper to inform the reader, that I had two plantations in the iſland; the firſt was my little fort, or caſtle, where I had made ſeveral improvements; and my ſecond was my bower, or country ſeat, where were my grapes, and the incloſures for my goats, and ſeveral other conveniences that made it a very pleaſant retirement.

From this place, it was that I uſed to go often to view my boat: and now I ſhall relate a thing that gave me the moſt diſquiet of any thing I had ever met with ſince my firſt coming to the iſland.

It may be well ſuppoſed that after I had been ſo long in this deſolate part of the world, nothing could have been more ſurprizing than to have ſeen any human creature;

ture; but one day as I was going to my boat, as uſual, I perceived on the ſand the print of a man's naked foot, and had I ſeen an apparition, I could not have been more terrified. I looked around me on all ſides, but could not hear or ſee any thing: I obſerved the tramplings, and was convinced, from all the ſigns, that ſome foot had been there, and in the deepeſt confuſion I returned back to my habitation.

That night I never cloſed my eyes, and was full of the moſt diſmal apprehenſions that I was ever in, in all my life. Sometimes I had the vanity to think it muſt be the devil: at other times, I thought it rather ſome ſavage that the current had driven in, and not liking the place was ſecretly gone off to ſea again. Happy was I in my thoughts that none of the ſavages had ſeen me, and yet, at the ſame time, I was exceedingly terrified leſt they ſhould have had ſeen my boat, and ſo come in great numbers and find me out, and devour me and all my little ſtock, that I had been ſo long a gathering. Theſe thoughts afflicted me extremely, and yet, after mature conſideration, I concluded it was my beſt way to throw myſelf upon the ſovereign Governor of the world, and to ſubmit entirely to his mercy and providence.

After a world of fears and apprehenſions, for three nights and days, I ventured out of my fortreſs: I milked my goats, and after I had put every thing in order, not without the greateſt conſternation, I went again to the ſhore to make my further obſervations, and upon the whole concluded, that either the iſland was inhabited, or that ſome perſons had been on ſhore, and that I might be ſurprized before I was aware. This put ſeveral frightful notions into my head, inſomuch, that ſleep was an entire ſtranger to me; my whole thoughts being taken up in nothing but my preſervation. I put my little caſtle into the beſt poſture of defence I was able, and placed all my guns, ſo that they might be ſerviceable, if I ſhould have occaſion to make uſe of them.

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I divided my goats into ſeveral parcels: ten ſhe goats, and two he ones I put into one place of the iſland, and the other ten, with two he ones, in another; and whilſt I was in ſearch of this latter, which was on the weſtern part of the iſland, I thought I diſcovered a boat, but at too great a diſtance to make what ſhe was. Being come to the ſhore, upon the S. W. part of the iſland, I was convinced that they were ſavages, ſeeing the place covered over with the ſkulls and mangled limbs of human bodies, I obſerved likewiſe a ſort of circle in the midſt; I could perceive there had been a fire, about which I conjectured theſe wretches ſat, and unnaturally ſacrificed and devoured their fellow-creatures.

The horror and lothſomneſs of this dreadful ſpectacle confounded me ſo, that though I was ſatisfied, theſe ſavages never came into the part of the iſland where I was, yet ſuch an abhorrence of them had ſeized me, that for two years I confined myſelf to my caſtle, my country-ſeat, and my incloſures; and thus my circumſtances remained for ſome time undiſturbed; but ſtill my grand intention remained, which was, to try if I could deſtroy ſome of thoſe ſavages, and ſave a victim, that I might afterwards make my ſervant.

Many were my projects and contrivances to bring this about; at length I came to the ſettled reſolution to lie privately in ambuſh in ſome convenient place, and let fly upon them with my guns firſt, and then with my piſtols and ſword in hand; and ſo much did this propoſal pleaſe my fancy, that I was fully reſolved to put it in practice the firſt opportunity; and accordingly I ſoon found a place convenient for my purpoſe; but, at the ſame time, had ſeveral checks of conſcience and reaſonings with myſelf, concerning the lawfulneſs and juſtice of the attempt; and after a long debate, I concluded to lay aſide the deſign.

Whilſt I was cutting down ſome wood one day, to make charcoal to dreſs my meat, and to do the family-neceſſaries, I perceived a very large cavity, and going towards it, I could perceive two large eyes ſtaring upon

me; upon which I made haſte out extremely terrified, not imagining what it could be that looked ſo frightfully: however, after I had recovered from my ſurprize, I went again into the cavity, reſolving at all hazards to ſee what it was; and when I came near enough to diſcern it perfectly, what ſhould it be, after all, but a monſtrous he-goat, lying on the ground, and gaſping for life, and dying of mere old age.

The creature was unable to ſtand, and ſo I let him ly undiſturbed, and employed myſelf in viewing the place, and making obſervations. At the further ſide of it, I obſerved a ſort of an entrance, but ſo low that I muſt be forced to creep into it upon my hands and knees: I had no candle, and the place was dark, and ſo I ſuſpended my enterprize till the next day, when I returned with ſix large ones of my own making.

After I had paſſed the ſtrait paſſage, I found the roof roſe higher up; and ſure, when I came further in, no mortal ever ſaw a more beautiful ſight; the walls and the roof reflected a thouſand lights from my two candles, and indeed it ſeemed to me the moſt delightful grotto I had ever heard of. In ſhort, I could find no fault but in the entrance, and that I thought to render more proper for my defence and ſecurity, and therefore I determined to make this place my principal magazine; and accordingly I brought thither, with the utmoſt expedition, ſome arms and ammunition, judging it impoſſible for me to be ſurprized by the ſavages in that faſtneſs.

I think I was now in the 23d year of my reign, and tolerable eaſy in my condition. By this time my parrot had learned to talk Engliſh very well, and many diverting hours we uſed to have together. My dog died of old age, and my cats increaſed and multiplied ſo faſt, that I was often forced to deſtroy ſome of them, leſt I ſhould be over-run by their numbers. I always kept two or three domeſtic goats about me, and had ſeveral fowls that built and bred about my caſtle; ſo that I wanted nothing but an honeſt companion or two to

make

make me as happy as I could wiſh; but alas! what unforeſeen events deſtroy the uncertain enjoyments of human happineſs.

It was now December, the time of my harveſt; when going out one morning early, there appeared to me from the ſhore, about two miles diſtance from me, a flaming light from that part of the iſland where I had before obſerved ſome ſavages had been on my ſide of the water.

Terrified with this unuſual ſpectacle, and being under diſmal apprehenſions that theſe ſavages would find me out and deſtroy me, I went directly home to my caſtle, and put myſelf into a poſture of defence; and after this I got up to the top of the rock, and viewing with my perſpective glaſs, I could diſcern no leſs than nine naked ſavages ſitting round a fire, and eating, as I ſuppoſed, human fleſh, with their two canoes haled upon the ſhore, waiting for the tide to carry them back again.

Nothing can expreſs my deteſtation of ſo horrid a ſight, eſpecially when I found they were gone, and I had been at the place of ſacrifice, and ſaw the limbs and fleſh of human creatures ly torn and mangled upon the ground: in ſhort, my indignation againſt them roſe ſo high, that let the conſequence be what it would, I was determined to be revenged upon the firſt that ſhould come thither, though I loſt my life in the attempt. I found afterwards that they did not come over to this iſland very often, and, as near as I can remember, it was a year or more before I ſaw any more of them. But before I proceed further, I have another account that will deſerve the reader's attention.

It was the 16th of May, according to my wooden calendar, after a very terrible ſtorm, when I was alarmed with the noiſe of a gun, as fired from a ſhip in diſtreſs; upon which I immediately took my perſpective glaſs, and went up to the top of the rock, where I had not been a moment, but a flame of fire gave notice of another gun, and then I was confirmed in my opinion

that it could be nothing elſe but a ſhip in diſtreſs, which, with my glaſs, I ſoon diſcovered to be true, and that the wreck was upon theſe hidden rocks, where I was in great danger of being loſt in my boat.

I made a fire upon the hill by the way of ſignal, and they ſaw it, and anſwered it with ſeveral guns. The weather was very hazy, and ſo I could not at that time diſcover, either at what diſtance the ſhip lay, or what ſhe was; but the weather clearing up, I ſaw a ſhip caſt away at ſome diſtance at ſea.

I had ſeveral notions concerning them, as it is natural in ſuch caſes; but conſidering ſeriouſly the place where they were, and all other circumſtances, I could not conceive any poſſibility, but that they muſt be all loſt: and indeed, to the laſt year of my being in this iſland, I never knew of any that were ſaved out of this ſhip; I only ſaw the body of a boy which was drove on ſhore, but I could not diſcover by him of what nation they were.

The ſea was now very calm, which tempted me to venture to the wreck, not only in hopes to get ſomething I wanted, but likewiſe, if there were any body left alive in the ſhip, to endeavour to ſave their lives. This reſolution ſo far prevailed, that I went home immediately, and got every thing ready for the voyage, and accordingly, after a great deal of labour, hazard, and difficulty, I at length got to the wreck, which I beheld with the greateſt pity and concern. By her make I found ſhe was a Spaniard, and had endured a terrible conflict before ſhe was loſt.

When I was come near to her, I ſaw a dog on board, who no ſooner ſaw me, but he fell a yelping and howling, and I no ſooner called to him but the poor creature jumped into the ſea and ſwam to me, and I took him into the boat almoſt famiſhed. When I came into the ſhip, the firſt thing I beheld was two drowned men in the arms of each other: I found ſhe was a rich ſhip, and as I had reaſon to believe, bound home from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. What became of the reſt of the

ſailors

ſailors I could not tell, there being none of their bodies on board beſides the two already mentioned.

As I was rummaging about her, I found ſeveral things I wanted, *viz.* a fire ſhovel and tongs, two braſs kettles, a pot to make chocolate, ſome horns of fine glazed powder, a gridiron, and ſeveral other neceſſaries. Theſe I put on board my boat, together with two cheſts, and a caſk of rum; and after a great deal of toil and difficulty I got ſafe back to the iſland.

I repoſed myſelf that night in the boat, and the next day landed my cargo, which I carried to my grotto, and having examined my effects, I found in the two cheſts ſeveral things that I wanted, particularly ſome ſhirts and handkerchiefs: I found likewiſe three bags of pieces of eight, all which I would willingly have given for five or ſix pairs of Engliſh ſhoes and ſtockings.

After I had ſtowed all this new cargo in my cave, I made the beſt of my way to my caſtle, where I found every thing as I left it, ſo that I had nothing to do but to repoſe myſelf, and take care of my domeſticks: And now wanting nothing that was requiſite, for the ſupport of life, I might have lived very quiet had not my conſtant apprehenſion of the ſavages diſturbed me, upon which account I ſeldom went far abroad; if I did, it was to the eaſtern part of the iſland, where I very well knew they never came, and for two years I lived in this anxious condition, my head being always full of projects how I might get away from this deſolate place.

As I obſerved before, though I was tolerable ſecure againſt the reach of want, and had all the diverſion the nature of the iſland would allow; yet the thoughts of my deliverance were ſtill uppermoſt, as my reader will eaſily perceive by the following relation, in which I ſhall give a ſhort account of the ſchemes and projects I had for my eſcape.

As I lay in my bed one night in March, the 24th

year of my ſolitude, I ran rough all the accidents of my life, from the very firſt remembrance to the preſent time, and found all along that the Providence of God had been exceeding kind and munificent to me; and when I conſidered more particularly, how many dangers I paſſed, it could not but make me devoutly thankful to my great Deliverer, without whoſe aſſiſtance I muſt have periſhed inevitably.

After I had thus briefly debated with myſelf my preſent and former condition, I began next to conſider the nature of theſe ſavages, and the country where they inhabited; how far it was to the place from whence they came, and what boats they had to bring them over hither; and at the ſame time had ſome notions to go over to their ſide to ſee what diſcoveries I could make.

I had notions, that if by any method I could get upon the continent, I might in time meet with a ſhip to carry me into Europe; for here I looked upon myſelf to be the moſt miſerable man living, and preferred even death itſelf to my ſtay in this deſolate iſland. Whilſt my thoughts were thus in confuſion, I had no notion of any thing but my voyage to the continent; and indeed ſo much was I inflamed with theſe new notions, that I in a great meaſure forgot my duty to God, and was reduced almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation; and after many thoughts and ſtrugglings in my mind, I came at length to this concluſion, *viz.* That the only probable way I had to eſcape, was to get one of theſe ſavages, which I could find no other way to bring about than by venturing my life to deliver him out of the jaws of theſe devourers; which I thought muſt inſpire him with gratitude to his preſerver.

Theſe were my fixt reſolutions: but I think it was at leaſt a year and a half before I could find an opportunity of putting them in execution. To the beſt of my remembrance, it was the third day of April, early in the morning when I was ſurprized with the

ſight

ſight of five canoes all upon the ſhore together, on my ſide of the iſland, and the creatures that belonged to them, all landed, and out of ſight.

At firſt I thought all theſe boats muſt bring too many to be attacked by a ſingle perſon, and was in a mighty confuſion what was beſt to be done: however, being impatient to ſee ſomething of their management, I took my guns, and went ſecretly to the top of the hill, where, by the help of my perſpective glaſs, I obſerved no leſs than thirty ſitting round a fire, and feaſting upon what meat they had dreſſed; what it was I could not diſtinguiſh; but they were all dancing around the flames, and uſing many frightful and barbarous geſtures.

Whilſt I was looking earneſtly on theſe wretches, I could diſcern them dragging two miſerable creatures out of one of the boats. It was not long before I ſaw one of them knocked down, and three or four of them fell to cutting and mangling his body, in order to devour him as they had done the former.

Whilſt the other miſerable creature ſtood expecting every moment the fate of his companion; inſpired with the hopes of life, he gave a ſudden ſtart from them, and ran with great ſwiftneſs towards my caſtle. I was under great apprehenſions, that he would fly to my grove for protection. I was glad to ſee he had the heels of them, and from his ſwiftneſs, concluded he would preſently loſe ſight of them, and ſave his life. There was a little creek juſt before him, where I was afraid the poor victim would be taken, if he could not ſwim; but it happened that he ſwam very well and ſoon got over, and ran again with his former ſtrength and ſwiftneſs. Two or three followed, that ſwam over after him, but the other that could not ſwim, returned back to his companions. And now or never, I thought it was my time to procure a ſavage for my companion. Accordingly, with all the ſpeed I could, I came down from the rock, took up my two guns, reſolving to ſave the victim if poſſible;

poſſible; and in order to it, I came a nearer way, and put myſelf between the purſuers and the purſued, beckoning to the latter to ſtand ſtill, who, you muſt imagine was not a little amazed at the ſight of me. The firſt purſuer I knocked down with the ſtock of my piece, and the other, who I perceived was preparing his bow and arrow to ſhoot me, I let fly at, and killed him dead upon the ſpot. The poor frighted Indian was terribly amazed to ſee the fire and hear the noiſe of the gun: However, I made ſigns to him to come to me, which at length he did, but not without a great deal of fear and trembling, being afraid, I believe, I would kill him too. I did all I could to convince him of his miſtake, and at length ſo far convinced him by the ſigns I made to him, that he came to me, and threw himſelf at my feet, and took one of my feet, and put upon his head, which was a token, it ſeems, of his reſolution to be my ſlave for ever; upon which I took him up, made much of him, and encouraged him in the beſt manner I could.

By this time I ſaw the ſavage I had knocked down began to recover, and was got upon his arſe, which made my new ſlave as much afraid as before. But I ſoon prevented his fright, by preſenting my piece at him; but my ſavage oppoſed my ſhooting him, making a ſign to me to lend him my ſword which hung by my ſide; and no ſooner had I granted this requeſt, but away he runs to his enemy, and very dexterouſly at one blow cut off his head, and as a token of triumph brought it to me, together with my ſword, and laid it at my feet.

The greateſt aſtoniſhment my new ſervant was in was how I came to kill the ſavage at that diſtance, without a bow and arrow: and to ſatisfy himſelf in that matter, he made ſigns to me to let him go and view the body, which I granted; after he had turned him and viewed the wound the bullet had made in his breaſt, he took up his bow and arrows, and

came

came back to me again, making ſigns to me to give him leave to bury them, (which with my conſent) he performed with wonderful dexterity. When I perceived he had done, I called him away, and carried him directly to my cave, where I gave him victuals, and then pointed to him to ly down upon a heap of ſtraw, and take a little reſt. He was a very handſome well-proportioned fellow, and in all reſpects the moſt beautiful Indian I had ever ſeen. I think he had not ſlept above an hour, before he came out of the cave to me as I was milking my goats, and again threw himſelf at my feet, and put my other foot upon his head, as a further token that he intended to be my ſlave for ever.

That night we ſtayed in the cave, but early the next morning I made ſigns to him to riſe and go with me: and withal, made him to underſtand that I intended to give him ſome cloaths to hide his nakedneſs. As we paſſed by the place where the two ſavages were buried, he pointed directly to the graves, and let me know by theſe geſtures, that he intended to dig them up, and devour them; upon which I let him ſee I was extremely diſpleaſed at it, and beckoned him to come away, which he did with the greateſt reverence. And now I reſolved to call my man by the name of Friday, becauſe it was upon that day of the week I reſcued him.

In our way to my caſtle, we went to the top of a hill to view if the ſavages were gone, and finding there was no more of them to be ſeen, we refreſhed ourſelves for that night, and the next morning I reſolved to arm myſelf, and to take my man with me, and go and view the place where they committed their barbarities. When we came upon the ſpot, it was impoſſible to expreſs the horribleneſs of the ſpectacle: Here lay the fleſh and intrails, and there the mangled limbs of human creatures; in ſhort the ſight filled me with the greateſt horror and deteſtation. Friday gave me to underſtand that there was

three.

three ſacrificed, and if I had not reſcued him, he had been the fourth: I made him gather up the fragments, and lay them in a heap, and then I made a great fire upon them, and burnt them to aſhes; and yet ſtill I found that my man had ſtill a hankering after ſome of the fleſh, which I reſented with the utmoſt abhorrence, and let him know by ſome angry token I gave him, that if ever I found him guilty of any ſuch barbarity, I ſhould certainly ſhoot him.

After this we returned to my caſtle, where I cloathed my man as well as the nature of the place and my circumſtances would admit. He ſeemed at firſt a little uneaſy and aukward in his new dreſs; but after he had wore them four or five days, he grew familiar with them, and ſeemed extremely well ſatisfied. Now my next concern was how I might lodge him well, and yet be eaſy myſelf; and in order to this, I erected him a little tent between my two fortifications, ſecured my arms every night, and made every thing ſo ſafe, that it was impoſſible for me to be ſurprized; though I muſt at the ſame time own there was no need of theſe cautions; for never man was bleſſed with a ſervant that loved and obeyed him with greater tenderneſs, fidelity and affection, which endeared him to me extremely, and induced me to think how I might beſt acquit myſelf to him.

I had not been above two or three days in my caſtle, but I firſt propoſed to bring him off from his barbarous inclination to human fleſh; and in order to which I uſed ſeveral experiments, till the poor creature, who had the moſt dutiful and tender regard to every thing I commanded him, and indeed did not want good ſenſe, was perfectly weaned from his vicious inclination, and had as deep and fixed an abhorrence of any ſuch barbarous proceedings as myſelf; he fell on his knees, made all the ſigns of his averſion he poſſibly could, pronouncing many things I did not underſtand; only in the main, I found that his only apprehenſion was from the fear I ſhould ſhoot him;

him; for the thoughts of the gun, and the manner of the execution it did, were ſtill in his mind, and he could be by no means reconciled to it; he would never ſo much as touch it with his finger for ſeveral days, and I believe, if I had not prevented it, he would have payed it a ſort of adoration. He would go, as often as my back was turned, and talk to it in his own dialect; the intent of which was to deſire it not to kill him.

I had killed a kid, which we brought home, and the next day I gave him ſome of the fleſh, both boiled and roaſted, with which he was ſo much delighted, that he gave me ſigns, which I perfectly underſtood, that whilſt he lived he would never more eat man's fleſh upon any account. And now I began to think it high time to ſet my ſervant to work, eſpecially conſidering I had now two mouths to feed inſtead of one. I found him extraordinary quick and handy in every thing I ſet him about, and he had the ſenſe to make me underſtand that I had more labour upon my hands upon his account than I had for myſelf, and that he would ſpare no pains nor diligence in any thing I ſhould command or direct: and indeed the fellow's honeſty and ſimple integrity grew ſo conſpicuous, I really began to love him entirely; and for his part, I am well aſſured there was no love loſt. I had a great mind to know whether he had any mind to his own country; and having learned him as much Engliſh as poſſible, I aſked him ſeveral queſtions, which he anſwered very pertinently. Particularly, I aſked concerning the nature and diſtance of his country, and their manner of fighting, *&c.* This fellow had a very good natural genius, and would often anſwer my queſtions with very quick and ſurprizing turns; and when I ſpoke about religion, he heard me with the greateſt reverence and attention, and would often ſurprize me with important and unexpected queſtions; and in truth, I ſpared no pains to inſtruct him according to the beſt of my knowledge. I aſked him, *Who made him and all the world?* As ſoon as he underſtood what I ſaid, he anſwered, that GOD *benamucohee*; but all that he could

could ſay of him was, *That he was very old, much older than the ſea or land, the moon or ſtars, and that he lived a great way beyond them all.*

When I had enquired, as far as I thought convenient, into the manner of ſerving their god, I proceeded, according to the beſt of my knowledge, to inſtruct him in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and laid before him ſeveral of the chief truths upon which it was grounded; to which he gave the greateſt attention, and would aſk very pertinent queſtions, in order to his information. In ſhort, I ſoon perceived this poor creature every day improved by my inſtruction, and that my endeavours to inſtruct him were a great help to myſelf, and brought thoſe things freſh to my memory, which the length of time had almoſt effaced; ſo that I had the greateſt reaſons to bleſs Providence, for ſending him to me in this ſtate of ſolitude. His company allayed the thoughts of my miſery, and made my habitation more comfortable than it had been ever ſince my firſt coming to the iſland. It brought into my mind daily notions of heaven and heavenly things, and filled me with a ſecret joy that I was ever brought into this place, which I once thought the moſt miſerable part in the univerſe.

By this time Friday began to ſpeak tolerable Engliſh, though a little broken. We converſed with great familiarity, and I took a particular pleaſure to relate to him the ſeveral accidents and adventures of my life. I ſoon made him underſtand that wonderful myſtery, as he conceived it, of the gun-powder and ball, and taught him to ſhoot, which he ſoon learned to the greateſt perfection. I gave him a knife, which he was very proud of; likewiſe a belt and a hatchet, which he hung to his girdle; which, with the reſt of his accoutrements, made him look like Don Quixote, when he went to engage the wind-mill. After this, I gave him a particular deſcription of Europe, and old England the place of my nativity above all the reſt. I alſo gave him a large account of my being ſhip-wrecked, and carried him and

ſhewed

ſhewed him the ruins of the ſhip's boat, which, though it was almoſt rotten and fallen to pieces, yet I could perceive he took particular notice of it; which made me aſk him the reaſon why he pondered ſo much about it? To which he replied, without any heſitation, *Me ſee a boat like this come to a place in my nation:* and by the further tokens he gave me, I came to underſtand, that the boat was driven in by a ſtorm. It preſently came into my mind, that this muſt be ſome European boat that was forced in there by ſtreſs of weather, after the loſs of the ſhip; which put me upon an enquiry, what ſort of a boat this was, and who were with it? He told me, they were white men that came in the boat, and they were ſixteen in number, that they were all alive, and that his country was very kind to them: Upon which it came into my thoughts, that theſe muſt be the crew that belonged to the ſhip that was caſt away upon my iſland, who, rather than be devoured in the ocean, had committed themſelves to providence, and conſequently were drove aſhore among the wild Indians. The notions I had of the cruelty of theſe ſavages, made me aſk Friday ſeveral other queſtions concerning them. He told, he was very certain they ſtill lived there, and were well treated: I aſked him, how it came to paſs that they did not kill them and eat them, as they did one another? His anſwer was in broken Engliſh, That they made friends with them. He further added, That neither his nation, nor any other nation that he kn-v of, ever eat their fellow-creatures, but ſuch whom their law of arms allowed to be devoured; and they were only thoſe whoſe misfortune it was to be priſoners of war.

Some time after this, upon a very clear day, my man and I went up to the top of a very high hill on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, from whence I had once before ſeen the continent of America, I could not immediately tell what was the matter, for Friday on a ſudden fell to dancing and jumping, as if he had been mad; I aſked him the reaſon of his joy. *O!* ſays he, *I ſee my coun-*

try, and the very place where the white men live together. Upon which I could not help thinking, but that if he could by any means get home, he would forget all I had done for him, and perhaps bring his country-men into my iſland to deſtroy me; but, to my ſhame I ſpeak it, my jealouſy was very ill grounded, for the poor fellow was of a quite different diſpoſition, and as I found afterwards, would have freely loſt his life, rather than left me, or done me the leaſt injury.

Soon after this, I aſked him if he had not a deſire to go into his own country? His anſwer was, He loved his country very well, but would not go without me. Says I, Friday, what ſhall I do there? He anſwered very readily, You'll do a great deal of good there; you'll learn them to live good lives, and make all the wild men both tame and ſober. Alas! ſays I, Friday, what you ſay, is out of my power, I am not able to make them what you mention, nor will I venture myſelf among them; no, you ſhall go yourſelf, and leave me alone, as I was before I ſaved your life.

Never was any poor innocent creature more thunderſtruck than Friday was at theſe words, eſpecially when I told him, he ſhould be at liberty to go as ſoon as the boat was ready to carry him. This put him into a greater agony yet, deſiring me to kill him; *For*, ſaid he, *I had much rather die than loſe ſo good a friend, and ſo kind a maſter.* When he ſpoke this, the tears r- down his cheeks ſo plentifully, that I had much ado to refrain from weeping myſelf; I was forced to comfort him in he beſt manner I could, telling him, if he was willing to ſtay with me, I would never part with him as long as I lived.

In ſhort, the fellow's honeſty and ſincere behaviour ſoon convinced me of the unreaſonableneſs of my jealouſy, and Friday became more dear to me than ever. Indeed I thought that if ever I could get to the continent, and join thoſe white men Friday had mentioned, it might be a means to further my return to my native country. In order to this, Friday and I went into the

woods

woods to look for a large tree to build a canoe; which, with much difficulty, we effected in about six weeks time, and with much trouble and pains, got her into the water. I was very much rejoiced at the launching of this little man of war, which Friday managed with great dexterity, and assured me it was in all points large enough to carry us over, and that if I thought proper he was ready to venture with me.

I liked the poor fellow's honest propofal, but at the same time I thought if I could procure a mast and sail it would be better, which with the greatest difficulty imaginable, in about three months time, I made a shift to patch together; and after that too, I had my man Friday to instruct in the art of navigation, which before he had not the least notion of.

I was now entered into the twenty-seventh year of my reign, or rather my captivity, and kept the anniversary of my landing with greater solemnity than ever, having received such repeated signals of divine favour, in my deliverance, preservation, and prosperity.

I now wanted for nothing, and yet my mind was still intent upon my deliverance; and in truth I had a strong impression upon me that I should not be another year in this island; yet still I continued my husbandry, and made the necessary preparations for my future subsistence. The rainy season coming on, we were forced to continue for the most part within doors, having first made all necessary preparations for the security and safety of my new boat, till the months of November and December, at which time I was fully determined to sail over to the continent; and no sooner did it begin to draw near, but I began to make preparation for my intended expedition; and in a fortnight's time, I proposed to open my little dock, and let out the boat for that purpose.

One morning, as I was busy in making preparations for my voyage, Friday, whom I had sent to the sea-side to look for a turtle, came running in a terrible fright; says he, *I have bad news, yonder is three or four canoes upon the coast; and they come to look for poor Friday,*

and will eat me as well as you, and therefore we muſt reſolve to fight for our lives. Says Friday trembling, *Me will fight as well as I can, but I am afraid they are too many in number for us: but I will obey your orders, and loſe the laſt drop of my blood for you.*

Without further diſputes we fell to loading our arms, and making every thing ready for the onſet; when we had doubly loaded them, and put every thing in the beſt poſture that could be, I took my perſpective glaſs, and went up to the top of a hill to try what I could diſcover; and I ſoon perceived they were nineteen ſavages, and three priſoners, which I concluded, by their manner of acting, were to be devoured.

This diſmal and inhuman ſpectacle filled mē with the utmoſt horror and deteſtation, and the more ſo becauſe I ſaw a white man, which, by their actions and preparations, I found was to be the next ſacrifice: This made me make all the ſpeed I could, being fully determined to deliver him, or periſh in the attempt; and ſo I gave Friday orders to follow me, and to do every thing that he ſaw me do When we came to a proper diſtance undiſcovered, I gave the word to Friday to fire, as I did the very ſame moment. We took our aim ſo well, that between us we killed four, and wounded three or four more. No man can imagine the conſternation and confuſion theſe ſavages were in, upon this unexpected accident; however, not to give them any reſpite, we took up ſome other arms, and let fly upon them a ſecond time, killed two more of them, and wounded ſeveral others; which added ſo to their confuſion, that they ran yelling and ſcreaming about like mad creatures. Says I, *Friday, take the charged muſket and follow me:* ſo ſhewing ourſelves to them, and at the ſame time giving a great ſhout, we went directly to the victim, and immediately cut the bands from his hands and legs, and liſting him up, I aſked him in the Portugueſe language, what he was. He told me in Latin, he was a Spaniard, and a Chriſtian, and after returning the beſt acknowledgments he could for his deliverance, he was about

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to give me an account of his misfortune; but I prevented him, telling him, That would be better another time; and further ſaid, Signior, we will talk afterwards, but now our buſineſs is fighting. I gave him a dram and a piece of bread to refreſh him, and then I gave him a ſword and a piſtol, and bid him do what he could; and to give the man his due, no one could behave himſelf with greater courage. In ſhort, we ſo managed the matter, that of the twenty one ſavages, not above three or four got into one of their canoes; and thoſe I was reſolved to purſue and endeavour to deſtroy too, if poſſible; accordingly I leaped into one of their canoes, and ordered Friday to follow me; but I was no ſooner got into it, but I ſaw another poor creature bound hand and foot for the ſlaughter; I preſently lifted him up, but he was ſo faint and weak, that he could neither ſtand nor ſpeak, but groaned ſadly, thinking he was to be ſacrificed: I bid Friday ſpeak to him, and aſſure him of his deliverance. When he was a little recovered, and ſat up in the boat, and Friday began to hear him ſpeak, and had looked upon him more fully, you cannot imagine the poor fellow's tranſport: At length, when he had a little recovered himſelf, he told me that the perſon was his father; and in truth, he gave ſuch uncommon teſtimonies of his duty and affection, that I muſt needs own, I was very much affected with it.

In ſhort, with a great deal of difficulty we got both the Spaniard and Friday's father home to my caſtle, where I made them a handſome tent, and treated them in the beſt manner my circumſtances would allow. And thus like an abſolute king, I governed my little dominions; and finding that my new ſubjects were very weak, I ordered Friday to kill one of my kids, and ſtewed and boiled the fleſh, and made them ſome very good broth, and dined with them myſelf. After dinner, I ordered Friday to go to the field of battle and fetch home the arms; and then I bid Friday aſk his father if he thought it poſſible for theſe ſavages to outride the ſtorm, or if

they got home, whether he thought they would not return in great numbers, and endeavour to deſtroy us. His anſwer was, that if they did reach their own country, which he hardly thought poſſible, yet the ſtrangeneſs of their being attacked would certainly make them tell their people, that they were deſtroyed by thunder and lightening, and whoever went into the iſland would certainly be deſtroyed by the hands of the gods, and not of man; and that the iſland was enchanted, and that the gods ſent fire from above to deſtroy all thoſe that ſhould preſume to land in it.

This account having freed me of my apprehenſions, and no canoes apppearing, I reſolved to purſue my intended voyage; Friday's father having aſſured me I might depend upon good uſage from the people of his country. As to the Spaniard, I aſked him his opinion; he told me, they were fourteen that were caſt upon the iſland, and that they had good underſtanding with the Indians, but were in want of neceſſaries for the ſupport of human life; and that, if I thought proper, he and the old ſavage would go over firſt, and ſettle all matters in order to our reception: and at the ſame time he told me, they would all ſwear fidelity to me, and own me as their leader.

Upon theſe aſſurances, I reſolved to ſend them over, but when every thing was ready, the Spaniard ſtarted this material objection: *You know, Sir, ſays he, I know the length of your ſtock; and though you may have enough for us, that are now with you, yet when you enlarge your family, I am ſenſible it can never be ſufficient to ſupport us long; and therefore my advice is to wait another harveſt, and in the mean time to prepare as much ground as poſſible, whereby we may have proviſions ſufficient to carry on our deſign.* This advice I liked extremely, and from that moment I always eſteemed the Spaniard, and made him privy counſellor on all occaſions. We all four went to work, and prepared as much ground as would ſow twenty-two buſhels of barley, and ſixteen of rice, which was all the ſeed we had

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to ſpare: and at the ſame time, I took all the care imaginable to increaſe and preſerve my goats, by ſhooting the wild dams, and taking the young kids and putting them into incloſures; and took ſuch other meaſures, that, by the bleſſing of God upon our induſtry, after harveſt we had proviſions to victual a ſhip for any part of America.

The principal objection being thus anſwered, I gave my two ambaſſadors a muſket each, with eight charges of powder and ball, and proviſions fit for the expedition, and away I ſent them. They had not been gone a fortnight, but I began to grow impatient for their return. Whilſt my thoughts were perpetually taken up with the expectation of them, a very ſtrange accident happened, which was firſt diſcovered by my man Friday, who one morning came running to me, crying out, They are come, they are come; upon which I jumped from my bed, and looking towards the ſea, I perceived a boat about a league and a half's diſtance, ſtanding directly in for the ſhore. I ſoon found that theſe were none of the company that I expected; for, by the help of my glaſs, I found that this boat muſt belong to ſome ſhip, which, by caſting my eyes about, I plainly diſcovered lying at anchor at ſome diſtance at ſea, which by the faſhion of her long-boat, *&c.* I concluded muſt be an Engliſh veſſel.

Great were my tranſports upon this unexpected ſight, which brought into my mind freſh notions of deliverance; and yet I had ſome more cautious thoughts which I confeſs were of uſe to me afterwards. It was not long before I ſaw the boat approach the ſhore, and then I was fully convinced that they were Engliſh; I ſaw four of them leap upon the ſhore, and took three out with them, that looked like priſoners, who, I obſerved, made paſſionate geſtures of entreaty; and not knowing what the meaning might be, beckoned to Friday, who was near me, to go to the top of the mountain, and make what diſcoveries he could. Who in a little while returning back, *O!* ſays he, *Maſter, you ſee Engliſh-*

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men eat mans as well as ſavages. But of this I ſoon convinced him to the contrary; and yet I could not help thinking, but there muſt be ſomething very barbarous in hand. I could not perceive they had any fire-arms, but rather that they were preparing to kill their three companions with their ſwords; and now it was I lamented my want of power to preſerve them. However, to my great ſatisfaction I found, that they turned them up into the deſolate iſland, as they thought, to be either ſtarved or devoured by wild beaſts, and then rambled about the wood to make obſervations, till the tide was gone, and the boat was a-ground.

In ſhort, I conſidered what ſort of men I had now to deal with, and therefore reſolved to act with all the caution imaginable, and ſo concluded it was beſt not to make any attempt till it grew dark; but the day being exceſſive hot, I concluded the ſailors were in courſe laid in the ſhade to ſleep, and perceiving the three poor diſconſolate creatures ſitting under a tree, at ſome ſmall diſtance from me. I made no more to do, but went to them, aſking them in the Spaniſh tongue, What they were? at which they ſtarted up, and being ſurprized at the oddneſs of my dreſs, they began to avoid me; but I called to them in Engliſh not to be afraid, for you have a friend nearer to you than you expect; tell me your condition, and if it be in my power I will ſerve you faithfully. Sir, ſays one of them, the ſtory is too long at preſent; I was maſter of a ſhip, that lies yonder at anchor, my men have mutinied; and it is a favour they have put this paſſenger, my mate and I, on ſhore on this iſland, without murdering us, though we have no proſpect but to periſh here for want of the neceſſaries of life. Says I, Have they any fire-arms: Only two fuzees, replied he, one of them is now left in the boat, and if the two deſperate rogues that are with them, could be taken, I am pretty well aſſured, the reſt would return to their duty. Well ſaid I, Let us retire a little further under the cover-

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ing of the wood, and we will talk further; and there it was I made ſeveral conditions with them, which they very gratefully and honeſtly performed.

It was not long before we came to a reſolution to go and attack the villains; the two men fired upon them, and killed one of the captains greateſt enemies, and wounded another; the reſt cried out for mercy, which was granted them upon condition they would ſwear to be true to him, in helping him to recover his ſhip, which they all promiſed to do in the moſt ſolemn manner: However, I adviſed the captain to keep them bound, and then our next care was to ſecure the boat, without which it was impoſſible to reach the ſhip. To ſhorten the relation as much as poſſible, we concerted all our meaſures ſo well, that at laſt the ſhip was recovered according to our wiſh, and now there remained nothing but the diſpoſal of the priſoners, the moſt dangerous of which we reſolved to leave on the iſland. I gave them arms, and all the neceſſaries I had in my caſtle; and telling them all my whole ſtory, charged them to be kind to the Spaniards, which I had ſent for over. They promiſed me very fair, and ſo I informed them of every thing neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence; ſo taking with me my man Friday, my money, and my parrot, *&c.* I went on board, where the captain treated me as his deliverer, and behaved himſelf to me with the utmoſt gratitude and civility. Upon the 12th of December 1687, we ſet ſail, and landed in England the 11th of June 1688, after I had been abſent from my native country upwards of thirty five years.

After my arrival, and having a little refreſhed myſelf, I began to enquire into the ſtate of my affairs: I found my firſt captain's widow alive, but in very mean circumſtances. Soon after I went into Yorkſhire, where I found my family either dead or loſt, ſo that I knew not where to find them. I found that there was no proviſion made for me, upon which I took my man Friday and went to Liſbon, in order

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to find out the Portugueze captain, who took me on board on the coaſt of Africa; and to learn from him, what was become of my plantation at the Braſils. According to my wiſh, after ſome little ſearch I found him out, who gave a very ſatisfactory account of all maſters, more particularly of my plantation in the Braſils, which had been ſo honeſtly managed in my abſence, that beyond my expectation, I found myſelf worth 4000 l. ſterling: with which, as ſoon as poſſible, I reſolved to make the beſt of my way to England; and by the advice of the captain, I was perſuaded to go by land, which had like to have proved fatal to me, and all that were of my company; for the ſnows being fallen, the wolves and bears were driven out of the woods; and though there were more than twenty of us together, they ſet upon us ſeveral times; and indeed it was not without the greateſt hazard and difficulty we preſerved ourſelves from being devoured: the particular relation of which would be too long to trouble the reader with.

In our farther paſſage through France, we met with nothing uncommon, or remarkable; we got ſafe to Paris; and after a ſhort ſtay there, we went to Calais, and landed at Dover the 14th day of January, in a very cold ſeaſon.

When I came to London, I found my bills of exchange all arrived, and the money ready to be paid at ſight, which when I had received, it came into my mind to return to Liſbon, and from thence to the Braſils, to look after my plantation; but upon ſecond thoughts I concluded it beſt to ſell it; and upon this account I thought it proper to write to my correſpondent at Liſbon, and deſire his advice and aſſiſtance, who readily gave me his promiſe to do all he could for me; and in truth, as I afterwards found, he acquitted himſelf to me in every particular, with the greateſt juſtice and integrity.

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In ſhort, he ſold my eſtate for me to the beſt advantage, and remitted to me for it, bills for three hundred and twenty pieces of eight, a ſum much greater than I expected. And now I began to think it high time to ſettle myſelf, providence having made ſuch a plentiful proviſion for me that I wanted nothing to make myſelf as happy as I could wiſh.

Having caſt my anchor, and for the preſent bid adieu to all foreign adventures, I had no other care or concern upon me, but the education of my brother's two ſons; one of them I bred a gentleman, and the other I bred an able ſailor; and ſoon afterwards married a virtuous young gentlewoman of a good family, by whom I had two ſons and a daughter: but ſhe dying, I grew diſconſolate and melancholy, and, at the inſtigation of my nephew, reſolved I would once more make a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies; which I did the year 1689, and in my paſſage viſited my iſland. A full and particular account of which I intend ſhall be the ſubject of the ſecond and third volume of my narrative.

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FARTHER ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.

VOLUME II.

Containing a full Account of his Travels and remarkable Tranſactions, both by Sea and Land.

MY new kingdom ran continually in my mind, and took up my thoughts both day and night; inſomuch that my wife took notice of it, and would often aſk me the reaſon of my extraordinary thoughtfulneſs, ſuppoſing my marriage with her might be the cauſe. Her tender and endearing expreſſions, together with the concern I had for the preſervation of my family, at length brought me to a reſolution, to ſettle myſelf in ſome fixed way of living: accordingly I bought a little farm in Bedfordſhire, and ſoon provided me a ſtock, with all other implements fit to manage it to the beſt advantage. In this rural retirement, I began to think myſelf as happy as I could wiſh, when on a ſudden, all my happineſs was deſtroyed by the unexpected death of my wife.

Her death gave me a ſort of contempt of the world, and filled me full of different thoughts and inclinations. My country life grew burdenſome to me; and in ſhort, I let my farm, left off houſe-keeping, and in a few months

months after, returned to London; but there I could find nothing to entertain me and divert my melancholy. It was now the beginning of the year 1695; when my nephew whom I had bred up to the ſea, was returned from his voyage, captain of the ſhip I went out in: who coming to me one morning, told me, it was propoſed to him by ſome merchants to make a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, and if I would go, he would undertake to land me upon my iſland, that I might have an opportunity to enquire into the ſtate of my new kingdom.

Juſt before he came to me, it came into my thoughts to get a patent, and fill my iſland with inhabitants. *What devil, ſaid I, ſent you hither with this meſſage?* and though I liked the motion, yet I would not let him know it at firſt; however, after a little pauſe, I told him, if he would ſet me down, and call for me at his return, I would certainly go with him. As to calling for me as he came back, he told me, it was impracticable. *But*, ſays he, *I will tell you what we can do, We may put a ſhop ready framed on board, which may be eaſily put together at any time, and ſo I might return with pleaſure.* I was not long in forming my reſolution, but, contrary to the advice of all my friends, I was fully determined to undertake the voyage, and in order to it, I made my will, and put all my affairs in the beſt poſture I could poſſible, and ſo with my truſty ſervant Friday, in the beginning of January 1696, went on board, and took with me ſeveral artificers, with a good cargo, for the better ſtocking of my iſland.

We had not been long out at ſea, but we were overtaken by a ſtorm, which drove us on the coaſt of Ireland, as far as Galway, where we were obliged to ſtay twenty days for a wind: On the 5th of February, the wind preſented, and we had a very good gale for ſeveral days. On the 20th in the evening, the mate called out, That he ſaw a flaſh of fire and heard a gun; upon which we all run to the quarter deck, from whence, at a diſtance we ſaw a terrible fire, which from our reckoning we concluded, could be no other than a ſhip

that had taken fire at ſea, and that it could not be far off, by the report of the guns, which we heard ſeveral times. We made to it with all our ſail, and ſoon perceived it was a great ſhip burning in the middle of the ſea: I immediately ordered five guns to be fired, that the poor people might perceive that there was deliverance at hand, who conſequently might endanger their lives in their boats, nor was it long before the ſhip blew up.

We hung out our lanthorns, and about eight in the morning when it began to be light, we ſaw two boats making towards us, ſo we made a ſignal to them to come on board, and took them all up, being men, women and children, in all 64. We found it was a French ſhip of 300 tons, coming from Canada, and that by the negligence of the ſteerſman, it was ſet on fire in the ſteerage; and that in all probability, if providence had not ſent us to their aſſiſtance, they had every ſoul periſhed.

Never people certainly were ſo overjoyed as theſe poor wretches were. Among the paſſengers there were two prieſts, an old one and a young one; the old one was a ſtupid old fellow, but the young one was a very modeſt gentleman. After their ſurprize was pretty well over, and they had been refreſhed in the beſt manner our ſhip would allow, next morning, the captain and one of the prieſts deſired to ſpeak with me, and offered us the money and jewels they had ſaved; which I refuſed, telling them, our buſineſs was to ſave them, not plunder them; they told us, that then all they had to deſire of us, was to ſet them on ſhore ſomewhere in our paſſage. As to landing, we told them, that being bound to the Eaſt-Indies, we could not do that without changing our courſe, and that we could not juſtify; but we could carry them, till we met with ſome ſhip bound either to England or France that would take them on board: however our proviſions beginning to fall ſhort, we reſolved to land them at Newfoundland, which was not much out of our way; and according as we propoſed, in about a week's time we came to the banks of

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Newfoundland, where they hired a bark to carry them to France, all but the young prieſt, who choſe to go with us, and two or three of the ſailors.

Now directing our courſe to the S. S. E. about twenty days after, we met with another adventure that gave us a freſh opportunity to exerciſe our humanity. In the latitude of 27, we ſaw a ſail bearing towards us, that had loſt all her maſts, and firing a gun in token of diſtreſs; the wind being at N. we ſoon came to ſpeak with her, and found her to be a ſhip of Briſtol, bound home from Barbadoes, that had been driven out of the road by a furious hurricane; they had been toſſed about the ſea for ſeveral days, and were almoſt ſtarved for want of proviſion, having eat nothing for eleven days.

In this ſhip there were three paſſengers, a gentlewoman, her ſon, and a maid-ſervant: theſe we found in the moſt miſerable condition that can be imagined. The woman died, and it was not without the greateſt care and difficulty that we preſerved the young man and the maid, whom, at their earneſt entreaty, after we had ſupplied the ſhip with what we could ſpare, we took on board our own ſhip. We were now in the latitude of 19, but paſſing by ſome little incidents, I ſhall relate what is moſt remarkable relating to my little kingdom, to which I was now drawing nigh. It was with no ſmall trouble that we got to the ſouth ſide of my iſland; however, at laſt we came to an anchor at the mouth of the little creek, and then I ſoon ſaw my old caſtle, and knew perfectly where I was.

When I was certain of the place, I called to Friday, and aſked him if he knew where he was. The fellow, who knew the place as well as myſelf, replied with a great deal of joy and pleaſure, *I know very well where we are. Yonder is our old caſtle;* and pointing to the hill, *I ſee*, ſays he, *a great many men.* When the Engliſh ancient was ſpread, and we had fired three guns, to let them know we were friends, I hung out the white flag, and ſo, with the young friar and my man Friday, I went on ſhore, and who ſhould I ſee the very firſt

man, but the Spaniard whoſe life I had ſaved; and Friday, who ſaw his father at a diſtance, ran to him with all the joy imaginable, and embraced him with extreme tenderneſs.

It was the 10th of April, that I ſet my foot on ſhore the ſecond time, when my faithful Spaniard accompanied by one more, came up to me; he did not know me at firſt, but when I had hinted to him who I was, no man could expreſs, nor behave himſelf with greater gratitude. He took me by the hand, and aſked me if I would not go and take poſſeſſion of my old habitation, where I found they had made a conſiderable improvement. I aſked him ſeveral queſtions, and he as readily anſwered me, telling me withal, what ſtrange confuſion they had had with the Engliſhmen, who deſigned to have murdered them. While we were talking, the man whom he had ſent, returned with eleven more, *Theſe*, ſaid he, *are ſome of thoſe that owe their lives to your goodneſs*. And after he had made them ſenſible who I was, they all ſaluted me in a very graceful and handſome manner.

Before I relate what had happened in the iſland, as it was reported by the Spaniard my governor; I muſt not omit a ſtory, which I omitted in my former narrative. Juſt before we weighed anchor, there happened a quarrel on board the ſhip, which by the care of the captain, was timely prevented, though not without ſome difficulty; and indeed ſo far it proceeded, that two fellows that had been the ring leaders, found means in the night to get ſome arms, and got the ſhip's boat, and got away to the iſland, and joined their brother-rogues: ſo that now there were five Engliſh in the iſland, which, as the Spaniard reports in the following narration, was the cauſe of great diſorder and confuſion amongſt them.

The Spaniard's relation of what happened in the iſland, from my departure, till my ſecond landing.

YOU may remember, Sir, you ſent me on a voyage, and indeed, I was not a little ſurprized to find, at

at my return, that you had left us. We had a very good paſſage, and indeed my country-men were over-joyed to find I had ſo miraculouſly eſcaped; and when I had ſhewed the arms and ammunition which I had brought, they were tranſported to the laſt degree. After a little ſtay, we got what we could from the ſavages, made bold with two of their canoes, and ſo came all of us over to the iſland: but we were no ſooner landed, than we found the Engliſhmen had quarrelled with one another, and had attemped to murder and deſtroy their fellows, and were very near often putting their wicked practices in execution.

One day it happened, that as two of my Spaniards were in the wood, one of the ſobereſt of the Engliſhmen came up to them, and made heavy complaints how cruelly they were uſed by their countrymen, and that if we did not take them under our protection, and give them aſſiſtance, they muſt inevitably be ſtarved and undone. When they came to ſupper, one of the Spaniards in a gentle and friendly manner, began to reprehend the mutinous Engliſhmen, that it was a great pity their countrymen ſhould periſh, and therefore intreated them to ſuffer their countrymen to procure their ſubſiſtence, without further diſturbance: to which they replied, *Let them ſtarve and be damned, for the iſland was theirs, and if they would not work for them, they ſhould have no ſhare in it. Come*, ſays Atkins, *Jack, who ſhall dare to build in our dominions without our conſent?* and, as we afterwards found out, they had certainly murdered them, if they had not been prevented: However they pulled down their huts, and did them all the damage they poſſibly could. When they had done this villany, they came back to the caſtle, boaſting of what they had done, and telling one of the Spaniards, *That they muſt expect the ſame treatment, if we did not mend our manners.* This quarrel in a ſhort time grew ſo high, that if we had not timely interpoſed and taken away their arms, in all probability there had been murder.

Theſe wicked fellows, perceiving that they had made us all their enemies, began to relent, and to beg for their arms, but this we poſitively refuſed, which made them ſo mad and deſperate, that they left us in the greateſt paſſion imaginable. They were hardly gone, but their two countrymen came to us with their complaints, telling us, *They were ruined: and truly, Sir, we could not help thinking it very hard, that nineteen of us ſhould from time to time be bullied and inſulted by three ſuch notorious villains.* It was with ſome difficulty we perſuaded their two countrymen from purſuing them and killing them with their fire arms; but upon our promiſe that they ſhould have juſtice done them, they deſiſted. About five days after, being almoſt ſtarved, they came to us in a very ſubmiſſive diſpoſition, and begged heartily to have their arms reſtored; which, upon certain conditions, was at laſt granted. But ſo great was their villany, that they had not had them above three days but they began again their old trade. And now it was that an accident happened, that not only obliged us to lay aſide all private animoſities, but likewiſe to provide for our mutual ſecurity.

One night as I lay in my bed, I was diſturbed with unuſual fears and apprehenſions: I got up, and related the matter to one of my Spaniſh friends, who told me *Such hints were not to be ſlighted;* and adviſed me to look out carefully; adding, *that moſt certainly there was ſome miſchief upon the ſtocks:* Accordingly we went up to the top of a mountain, where we diſcovered a light, and heard the voice of ſeveral men which terrified us exceedingly. We could not tell what to conjecture, and therefore ſent out old Friday as a ſpy, to try if he could learn who, and from whence they were; who returning in a very ſhort time, brought us word, *That they were two diſferent parties, of two different nations; and that after a bloody battle, they had landed there by mere accident; and that in all probability as ſoon as it was light, a*

bloody

bloody battle would enſue. Old Friday had hardly ended his relation, but an unuſual noiſe gave us to underſtand, that the engagement was begun, and nothing could be more bloody and obſtinate, nor men of more invincible ſpirits, nor more active and ready in their way of fighting.

We were undoubtedly, ſir, in great conſternation, leſt they ſhould run to our grove, and deſtroy what we had, and ſo reſolved to put ourſelves upon our defence, to ſhoot the firſt that ſhould approach: And as we apprehended, ſo it happened; for three of the army that were vanquiſhed, came directly to the place for ſhelter; but theſe I would not ſuffer to be ſlain, but had them ſurprized and taken alive; and in truth they all proved very excellent ſervants, and were of great uſe to us afterwards. The two parties being gone off, and the coaſt clear, we went to the place of battle where we found two and thirty dead upon the ſpot, with ſeveral of their bows and arrows, and other ſorts of weapons, which I ordered to be carefully picked up and carried into our armory.

This diſmal ſpectacle had that effect upon the three troubleſome Engliſhmen, that much of their turbulent temper began to abate, and they began to be good friends, and to think unanimouſly what was beſt to be done for our mutual ſecurity and preſervation. And accordingly all hands were at work to ſtrengthen the fortifications of our caſtle, and provide a proper ſecurity for all our proviſions; and indeed we did both, with all the caution that the nature of our circumſtances would allow. And thus for two years we lived in a very comfortable retirement, having neither ſeen nor heard any thing of any of the ſavages for all that time.

But now there happened another quarrel, which might have prov'd of very bad conſequence, if it had not been prevented in time. The three wicked Engliſhmen being the aggreſſors, I ordered them to be diſ-

armed,

armed, and left the caſe to be determined by the other two Engliſhmen, who ſentenced them to be hanged; alledging among other things, that they had a deſign to murder us, and only deferred it to a proper opportunity; upon which I aſked Atkins, who was the ringleader, *what we had done to them to deſerve to be murdered? Or, what he had to ſay for himſelf, why we ſhould not immediately kill him, who had formed ſuch a villanous deſign to murder us.* In truth the Engliſhmen preſſed very hard to hang one of them for an example to the other two: But this I would by no means conſent to, upon the conſideration that I owed my life to an Engliſhman; *To you, ſir, my beſt and only preſerver;* however, to put it out of their power to do us any father miſchief, we determined, that for the future they ſhould have no arms of any ſort, and that if they did again attempt to give the ſociety any manner of diſturbance, that then we ſhould immediately ſhoot them like the wild beaſts. After this ſentence was paſſed which was generally approved, I ordered them ſome proviſion for their preſent ſubſiſtence, and appointed them a place in a remote part of the iſland, where they might plant, and make what improvements they thought proper.

They had lived ſix months in this ſeparate condition, and got in their firſt harveſt, which that ſeaſon was but very ſmall, by reaſon they were naturally not only very idle, but had every thing to begin anew, and what was ſtill worſe, were but very indifferent workmen at the beſt. Theſe fellows lived thus for about three quarters of a year; when growing deſperate, and weary of working, a new whim came into their heads, which might have been of fatal conſequence. Nothing would ſerve them, it ſeems, but they muſt needs make a voyage to the continent, to try if they could ſeize ſome of theſe ſavages, and make them ſlaves to do their drudgery; and indeed the project was not ſo prepoſterous, if they had not been actuated by wicked notions and deſigns.

One-

One morning they came to their limits desiring to speak with us: which being granted, they told us, *They were weary of that state of life, and if we would give them one of our canoes, they would go to seek their fortune.* You may be sure, sir, we were not a little glad to be freed from such troublesome companions: However, we remonstrated the danger of it; but finding nothing would change their resolution, we consented they should have one of our canoes, and at the same time gave them some fire-arms, ammunition and provision; and as soon as they had fitted their boat, they merrily sailed away, the Spaniards at the same time calling after them and wishing them a good voyage. And in truth nothing could be farther from our thoughts, than the possibility of seeing their faces any more; and yet scarce a month had passed, but one of our Englishmen being abroad at work, saw three men well armed coming towards him; upon which away he flies to bring us intelligence, telling us, *We were all undone, for there were men upon the island that were not savages.* While we were considering the event, up came three Englishmen, whom we presently knew by their voices; and now our wonder ceasing, our next enquiry was into the nature and manner of their voyage, and the reason of their so speedy return, all which one of them gave in the following manner.

After two days sail, we reached land, but finding the inhabitants savages, and coming with their bows and arrows to give us an unwelcome reception, we thought it proper to make the best of our way steering northward. In our passage we discovered several little islands which seemed to be inhabited; at one of which we resolved to go ashore at all hazards, which accordingly we did at one that lay the most to the westward. Here we found the natives were courteous to us, giving us what they could procure. Among these hospitable Indians, we stayed several days, enquiring by signs what nations lay near them,

and

and were informed that there were ſeveral ſavage nations that lay nigh to them, that were accuſtomed to eat mankind; but for their parts, they were not accuſtomed to eat ſuch ſort of diet, except ſuch as they took in battle. We enquired how long it was ſince they had a battle, and whether they had now any priſoners; to which they made anſwer by their ſigns, that it was not above two months, and their king had now two hundred priſoners, which he reſerved for the ſlaughter. Mighty deſirous we were to ſee theſe priſoners, which they miſtaking, thought we wanted ſome for our own uſe, and made ſigns to us, that at the next riſing of the ſun, we ſhould have ſome, and accordingly at the very time ſet, they brought us eleven men, and five women, juſt as ſo many cows and oxen are brought to a ſea port town to victual; a ſight that gave us all a great deal of horror, and what to do we could not tell: To refuſe them we knew would be an unpardonable affront, and to diſpoſe of them we knew not how. However we reſolved to accept of them, and gave them in return a few fiſhes that we had in the canoe, and ſo taking our leave, we ſailed to the next iſland, where we ſet eight of the men at liberty; with the reſt we made the beſt of our way to our iſland: And tho' we treated them as well as we could, we could by no means convince them but they were to be killed and devoured. Thus, Sir, did theſe three deſperadoes conclude their narrative. Here I aſked them where they had lodged their new family, being very deſirous to ſee them. They told me they were at their hut, and ſo taking Friday's father with us, we all went to behold theſe poor creatures.

When we came to the hut, we found three well proportioned men, and five women all naked and bound; two of the five, might be from 30 to 40 years of age, two more about 24, and the other was a comely maiden of about 17, they were all very agreeable creatures, and their behaviour ſeemed to be very modeſt.

Their

Their naked appearance, with the misery of their condition, was no very agreeable spectacle: now it was that I ordered Friday's father to go and try if he could learn any thing from them, and if he could make them understand him, to assure them that they should not be sacrificed: But not being of his nation, he could only make one of the women to understand, and that was only by signs too. When they were told by the woman their interpreter, that they were not to be killed, no man can express the strange gestures by which they expressed their joy; and when they were asked whether they were willing to be servants, they made joyful signs to express their readiness. But now, Sir, having women among us, which I was apprehensive, at some time or other might occasion quarrels, I asked the three Englishmen how they proposed to dispose of their families; adding that I was not going to lay any restraints upon them, only I would desire that they would take each but one; and after they had chosen which they had a mind to, no other man should presume to touch her. Well this they agreed to, and so they concluded to draw lots for the choice, which, beyond expectation, they did with regularity and exactness; the only thing that's observable is, that the poor women, till old Friday had convinced them to the contrary, were under most terrible apprehensions, that as the Englishmen took them away as their lots directed, they were immediately to be murdered.

But these frights and terrors being removed, the Englishmen with their new wives, went to work and in a very short time had finished several huts proper for their living. And now, Sir, I come to lay before you a scene quite different from any thing that has been related. One morning very early there came five canoes of Indians on shore upon their old account of devouring their prisoners; and all that we had to do, was to ly conceal'd till their bloody ceremony was over,

over, and to take proper meaſures to defend ourſelves in caſe of need; but notwithſtanding all our caution, there happened an unlucky diſaſter that had like to have occaſioned the utter deſolation of the iſland; for after the ſavages were gone off, my Spaniards and I looking out to make our obſervations, we found three ſavages that had over-gorged themſelves, lying faſt aſleep upon the ground. What to do with them at firſt, we could not tell; to murder them we thought would not be juſtifiable according to the law of Chriſtianity, having no previous quarrel with them. At length, we thought it moſt adviſeable to ſecure them alive, and ſet them about ſome work or other, till we could diſpoſe of them; and accordingly we took them priſoners, and carried them firſt to our caſtle, and then to the Engliſh, who ſoon found them employment; but for want of keeping a ſtrict guard over them, one of them got away into the woods, and was not heard of for ſeveral days.

This unlucky accident gave us great apprehenſions, that by ſome way or other this ſavage would find means to get into his own country, and inform his countrymen how weak we were, and conſequently that they would come over and deſtroy us all; nor indeed were our notions ill grounded; for in eight months after, there came ſix canoes, with ten men in each, and landed within a mile of the Engliſhmen's habitation, who with the greateſt terror imaginable, let their milk-goats looſe into the woods, and ran into their ſecret cave, reſolving to defend themſelves till we could come to their aſſiſtance.

It was not long before they could perceive their habitation in flames, and the ſavages in purſuit of them in ſeveral ſmall parties; upon which they took their ſtand at a convenient place, and determined to defend themſelves to the very laſt extremity. While they were thus expecting them, the ſavages came on; one of them was the run-away, who had been the cauſe of this miſchief, and he they reſolved ſhould be the firſt that ſuffered,

fered, let what would be the conſequence: and accordingly, as it was concerted, the firſt lets fly; and indeed he had taken his aim ſo well, that he killed the foremoſt outright, ſhot the run-away through the body, and wounded the third.

Sad and dreadful was the out-cry the wounded Indians made, being quite inſenſible from whence their ſudden deſtruction came, and, as we were informed, believed that they were deſtroyed by thunder and lightening, having never before heard or ſeen any thing like a gun. While they were in this conſternation, the Engliſhmen had time to new-load their guns, and firing both together upon another party of five, who were ſtanding by the two they had wounded, they all fell to the ground as if they had been killed: upon which the two Engliſhmen went up to them without charging their guns, which was a very wrong ſtep: for when they came up, they found four of the five alive, two of them ſlightly wounded, and one of them not at all: upon which they were forced to take the butt-end of their muſkets and knock them on the head, and took him that was not wounded, and bound him, and laid him at the foot of a tree hard by, and then made all the haſte they could towards the cave, to ſee if all was well there; and finding every thing ſafe, they came back to the tree where they left the Indian bound, and found, to their great ſurprize, he was gone. And now they were in greater fear and confuſion than before; but while they were conſidering what was proper to be done, ſeven of the Spaniards came up to their aſſiſtance, bringing with them that very Indian the two Engliſhmen had left bound under the tree, whom the Spaniards had releaſed in their way.

This great reinforcement ſo much encouraged the two Engliſhmen, and ſo great was their indignation for the loſs of their huts, that they could ſtay no longer; but taking the Spaniards with them, all well-armed, away they went in purſuit of the reſt of the ſavages, but to no purpoſe; for, from a riſing ground, they perceived

that they were got on board their canoes, and were gone out to ſea too far to be come at, which gave new matter for fear and apprehenſion, leſt they ſhould go home directly and inform their brethren of all that had fallen out, and incite them to come over with a greater power, and deſtroy the whole iſland. And as we judged, ſo it happened; for in leſs than ſeven months they came over with twenty-five canoes, and landed upon us with 250 men all well-armed with bows and arrows, and other formidable weapons.

You may imagine, Sir, we were in no ſmall conſternation upon the approach of theſe unwelcome gueſts; nor were we wanting to make the beſt preparation we could to defend ourſelves; we armed our faithful ſlaves in the beſt manner we could, nor would our women be perſuaded from fighting along with us, being reſolved to conquer, or die with their huſbands, whom they now loved with the greateſt tenderneſs and paſſion. Of this little army I was commander in chief, and Will. Atkins, whom I knew to be a fellow of invincible courage, I appointed for my lieutenant-general, and gave him ſix choice men well armed, to command as a ſeparate body. In a very ſhort time the fight began on Aitkins' quarter, who ordering his men to fire on the thickeſt of them, never were creatures in greater terror and confuſion, as imagining their deſtruction to proceed from the gods; and if Atkins had obeyed my orders, and retreated unperceived, they had fled to their canoes without any farther attempt; but perceiving him and his ſmall number, they came on again with the greateſt fury.

In ſhort, we were forced to interpoſe with our whole body, to ſave Atkins and his party, who were preſſed very hard, and had one of the Engliſhmen killed by his ſide, and was himſelf wounded. We gave three vollies, but they were grown now ſo deſperate, that notwithſtanding our fire, they came up to the very teeth of us, inſomuch that we were forced to retire likewiſe; and in truth, I am willing to own, that if the night had not given us a little reſpite, we muſt have been in a great deal

deal of danger. As ſoon as poſſible, I drew up my little army upon a riſing ground, where, by the light of the moon, we could obſerve the ſavages in a great deal of diſorder; upon which we concluded it would be beſt to fall upon them now, and, if poſſible, to give them a volley undiſcovered, which we did by the guidance of the two Engliſhmen, who knew the ground perfectly; after this, we gave them three vollies more, and then ruſhed in upon them with our ſwords, with ſuch irreſiſtible fury that they gave way; and making a diſmal ſcreaming and howling, they took themſelves to their heels. Many of them were killed in their flight; but indeed we were ſo exceedingly tired with fighting theſe two battles, that we did not then purſue them to their canoes, in which we concluded that they would immediately get to ſea; but there happening a dreadful ſtorm, they were prevented in that, and many of their canoes were loſt into the bargain.

After we had taken ſome refreſhment and a little repoſe, we were reſolved, as ſoon as it was light, to go to the place of battle, in order to make what obſervations we could: and coming at length to a full view of the remainder of the army, we found them lying in a moſt miſerable poſture. And when we came within muſket-ſhot, I ordered two guns to be fired, in order to try if they had any notion of coming to another engagement; and the project anſwered ſo effectually, that they no ſooner heard the report of the firſt gun, but they all ſtarted up, and in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner ran away to the mountains: though I confeſs, I had much rather the weather would have ſuffered them to have gone off without giving us any more trouble; for now the caſe was, what muſt be done with this great number of ſavage creatures. Great were our debates upon this point; however, after mature conſideration, it was determined to deſtroy their canoes; which when the Indians ſaw, they made moſt hideous out-cries, but to no purpoſe; for we either burnt or diſabled them all, which when they ſaw, they ran about for a conſiderable

time; and as they had no arms, nor any materials to make any, ſo, notwithſtanding their numbers, we were the leſs apprehenſive of being ſurprized by them. Indeed our ſtock of proviſions was ſo very ſmall, that we came to a reſolution to drive them up into ſome remote corner of the iſland, and to kill as many of them as we could catch, in order to leſſen their number, and then give them ſome corn to plant, *&c.* Purſuant to this reſolution, we purſued them with our guns, killing every day one or more, till at length their number was ſo reduced, that we concluded, if poſſible, to take one of them alive, which at laſt, with ſome difficulty, we effected; and uſing him kindly, we brought him to old Friday, who told him, if they would ſubmit, and do what they were commanded, they ſhould be uſed well, otherwiſe they ſhould be all ſlain; and he bid him go to aſſure his companions of it, who were in the moſt miſerable ſtarving condition that could be imagined.

The poor creatures, who were now reduced to thirty-ſeven in the whole, received this offer with all the joy that might be; ſo we ſent them ſome food, which they eat with great thankfulneſs, and made us all the promiſes we could deſire; and to give them their due, they never broke any of them to this day. And thus, Sir, according to the beſt of my ability, I have given you an account of what is moſt material that has happened in the iſland, ſince your departure to this day, by which you may perceive the wonderful works of providence. When you inſpect the iſland, you will find it ſomething improved in general; your corn and flocks increaſed, and the number of your ſubjects ſo far augmented, that from a deſolate iſland, as it was before your deliverance, here is now a proſpect, with a little induſtry and good management, it may at length become both a populous and plentiful little kingdom.

The end of the Spaniard's relation.

Here

Here follows a continuation of the Life of ROBINSON CRUSOE, *with all the memorable occurrences that happened till his arrival in his native country.*

THERE is no doubt to be made but that the Spaniard gave me a faithful account, which was exceeding agreeable to me, and no leſs ſurpriſing to the young prieſt, and to all the reſt that heard it; nor were theſe people leſs pleaſed with the neceſſaries I brought them, which were a mighty help to them in perfecting their habitations. Will. Atkins was now grown a very ſober man, and had fixed up his hut with exquiſite curioſity. Indeed nothing, conſidering the circumſtances of the nature of the place, could be finiſhed with greater curioſity, kept more neat, or have better conveniency. For the habitations of the Engliſhmen were by much the moſt commodious in the iſland. As to religion, they had little among them, and the men only taught their wives to ſpeak Engliſh; they were all fruitful enough, and bore each a child once a year, ſome of which were now ſix years old, and very ſtrong and healthy.

When I enquired of the Spaniards, concerning their manner of living among the ſavages, they gave me a very deplorable relation of it; adding that they had hardly any hopes of ſupport, or of future deliverance: many were the methods that they took to inſtruct the ſavages, but to no purpoſe; for the ſavages, ignorant as they were, yet would give no ear to the inſtructions of thoſe who owed them their lives. At the return of their friend, who they thought had been devoured, their joy was exceeding great, eſpecially when they ſaw the loaves of bread which I ſent them; but when they heard the errand, and perceived the boat, their tranſports were inexpreſſible. This was the account I had from them: and now it follows, I ſhould inform the

reader what I did for them, and in what condition I left them.

As it was generally agreed that they ſhould have no more diſturbance from the ſavages, ſo I told them I made this voyage chiefly for their ſakes, and I was not come to remove them, but rather to eſtabliſh and fix them upon the iſland; and that for that end I had brought them all ſorts of neceſſaries and artificers, with other perſons, that would not only add to their number, and conſequently to their defence, but would likewiſe be a mutual help and ſupport to them. They were all together when I talked to them after this manner. I aſked them one by one, if they had intirely forgot their former animoſities, and would engage in the ſtricteſt friendſhip: to which Will. Atkins replied, they had afflictions enow to make them all ſober, and enemies enow to make them all friends; adding withal, that he had moſt juſtly deſerved the treatment he had received from the Spaniards, and that he was only to blame in that affair; upon which the Spaniards replied, That ſince Will. Atkins had, upon all occaſions, behaved himſelf ſo valiantly in their common defence, all that was paſt ſhould be entirely forgotten, that he ſhould have his arms, and be made the next commander to the governor.

Upon theſe kind declarations of mutual love and friendſhip, we concluded to dine together on the morrow, which we did in the beſt order and formality which the nature of the place would permit; and after that I diſtributed to every one of them his portion of the neceſſaries I had brought over, and then divided the iſland into three diſtinct colonies, making my old habitation the metropolis, which the Spaniards inhabited.

The young man whoſe mother was ſtarved to death, as was before mentioned, and the maid, who was indeed a very pious, virtuous young woman, ſeeing the good diſpoſition of affairs, dropped their reſolution of going to the Eaſt-Indies, and both deſired I would permit

mit them to ſtay upon the iſland, and enter them among my ſubjects; which I readily agreed to: and they lived very comfortably; and the young woman was afterwards married, as will appear by the ſequel of the ſtory.

And now I come in courſe to ſpeak of the young French prieſt, whoſe pious behaviour and excellent diſcourſes were extremely agreeable, and deſerve a particular obſervation: Says he to me one day, *Since, under GOD, I owe you my life, I ſhall take care to employ it to do as much good and you as much honour as I can: and this I conceive may be beſt done, in my attempt to ſave as many of theſe poor peoples ſouls as I can; but at the ſame time I ſhall take care not to advance any points in religion, but what you ſhall approve of.* I was mightily pleaſed with the modeſty of his expreſſions, and told him he ſhould not want my aſſiſtance to further his good intention. To which he replied, *He ſhould always have a grateful regard to my favours, and that he would make it his principal concern to behave himſelf in all points, as became a peaceable man and a good Chriſtian.*

Another morning he came to me, as I was going to the Engliſhmen's plantation, and addreſſed himſelf to me in the following manner. I know you have nothing more at heart than the proſperity of the iſland; and as the bleſſing of God is the only means to procure that proſperity, I humbly ſubmit it to your wiſdom and goodneſs, whether ſome corrupt practices now among us ought not to be removed. I did not at firſt very well apprehend what particular corruption he hinted at: however I deſired him to bear me company to the Engliſhmen's plantation, to which he readily conſented, there being the ſubject of what he deſired to diſcourſe with me upon. So we walked together, and then he began in the following manner.

Sir, I muſt confeſs, I look upon it to be a great unhappineſs that we differ in ſome points of religion; yet we both believe and worſhip the ſame God, who having laid us down ſeveral ſtated rules of obedience, we ought not

not willingly and knowingly to tranſgreſs them Hereupon I deſired him to explain himſelf, that, if it was in my power, I might as ſoon as poſſible endeavour to remove thoſe corrupt practices. Upon which he frankly told me, that there were in the iſland four Engliſhmen that had cohabited with ſavage women, and uſed them as their wives, which can be nothing leſs than adultery in the moſt literal ſenſe; it being well known to you, and to all the reſt of the inhabitants of the iſland, that they are not married: and now, Sir, can God be honoured in ſuch an open and notorious libertiniſm; and can you with reaſon expect a bleſſing upon the iſland, while any ſuch corrupt practice continues with impunity, and men are permitted to live in ſuch an open ſtate of adultery! It is true, ſays he, you cannot be charged with crimes that were done in your abſence, and without your knowledge; but now the caſe is entirely altered, and if you neglect the remedy, the guilt will ly entirely at your door. I was at firſt ſo dull, I confeſs, that I thought he meant I ſhould ſeparate them; but herein he quickly undeceived me, by telling me, his meaning was not that he ſhould ſeparate them, but rather to link them faſter together by marrying them. The piety and ſincerity of the man gave me a great deal of ſatisfaction, inſomuch that I promiſed him, I would inſtantly go and diſcourſe with them, and uſe my beſt endeavours with them, that every thing might be done according to his direction.

When we came to the Engliſhmen, I firſt put them in mind that I had done every thing for them that was needful in order to their future preſervation in this life, and now my only concern was the preſervation of their ſouls eternally. I aſked them concerning their manner of living with the ſavage women, adding how ſcandalous it was to live in ſuch an open and continued courſe of adultery. To which Atkins replied, That he believed the ſavage women they lived with to be the moſt innocent women in the world, and they would never forſake them; and to confirm to me that they were

ſincere,

ſincere, he told me, if there was a clergyman in the ſhip, they would be married to them with all their hearts. I told them there was a clergyman in the ſhip, and adviſed them to go and conſult the women, and I would take care to have the ceremony performed to-morrow morning in due form: which they all agreed to, and ſo the thing was accordingly done to their mutual ſatisfaction.

In ſhort, the men inſtructed their wives as well as they could, in the nature of the thing they were going about, and laid them down, as far as their capacities would allow, ſome general heads of the Chriſtian religion; eſpecially Atkins, who though he had been by much the moſt corrupt and vicious, yet his education had been, by far, better than any of the reſt. After the young prieſt had aſked them ſeveral queſtions, and they had promiſed to amend their lives, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to make their wives Chriſtians, he married them; which was no more to my ſatisfaction, than to that of the Engliſhmen themſelves, and indeed was attended with all the good conſequences that could be expected.

The affairs of the iſland being thus ſettled, I was preparing every thing for going on board, when the young man, whoſe mother had been ſtarved, as is before mentioned, came to me, ſaying, as he underſtood there was a clergyman on board, that had married the Engliſhmen and the ſavages, he had a match to propoſe between two Chriſtians, which he deſired might be finiſhed before I went. At firſt, I thought it might be between himſelf and his mother's maid, and began to give him ſome advice to the contrary. Upon which he told me I was miſtaken, he had nothing to aſk of me for his own part, but a ſmall parcel of ground for a plantation, a ſervant or two, and a few neceſſaries, and that I would not be unmindful of him when I came to England; but as for the match I am to propoſe to you, it is

between

between the Engliſhman you call Jack of all trades, and the maid Suſan.

I was agreeably ſurprized at the mentioning this match which was very ſuitable: the fellow being a very active induſtrious man, and the woman a diſcreet, neat, cleanly houſewife; and ſo the match was concluded, and they were married the ſame day. As to their ſharing out of the land, I left it to Will. Atkins, who indeed diſcharged the truſt with great fidelity. As to their laws and government, I adviſed them earneſtly to love one another, and to make what farther by-laws they ſhould think proper, for their general good and benefit.

At our return we called at Atkins' houſe, where we found the new married women in a cloſe conference with Atkins' wife, who had been baptized. Says Atkins when God has ſinners to reconcile to himſelf, he is never without an inſtructor: for this young woman, whom providence has ſent among us, has ſenſe and religion enough to convert a whole iſland of ſavages. The young woman bluſhed, and was going to riſe, but I bid her ſit ſtill, telling her, I hoped God would bleſs her good endeavours, and ſo taking out of my pocket a bible, I gave it to Atkins, which he received with marks of gratitude and ſatisfaction: And ſo after many religious diſcourſes, I deſired the young woman to give me the beſt account ſhe could of the anguiſh ſhe felt, when ſhe was ſtarving to death in the ſhip, which ſhe did in terms very moving and pathetic.

And now having diſpoſed every thing in the iſland in the beſt maner poſſible, and given the people aſſurances, that I would always have them in my thoughts, and would be ſure to ſend them ſufficient ſupplies, as often as I had an opportunity; upon the firſt of May 1695, I ſet ſail for the Braſils. But the next day we were becalmed, and looking towards the N. N. E. of the iſland, we could perceive ſomething out at ſea looking very black, upon which the

mate

mate going up the ſhrouds, and taking a view with a perſpective glaſs, he cried out, *It was an army, An army*, ſays I, *you fool, how can that be? Nay, Sir*, ſays he, *do not be in a paſſion, for I can aſſure you it is not only army, but a fleet too, and they are making all the ſpeed they can towards us.* As they came nearer towards us, they ſeemed to be very much ſurprized at the ſight of our ſhip, not knowing what to make of us, and our men being unwilling they ſhould come too near, made ſigns to them to keep off, which they did; but as they retired, they let fly ſeveral arrows, by which one of our men was wounded.

In a little time they had the courage to come ſo near us, that they could hear us ſpeak; upon which I ordered Friday to call to them, to know what they would have, upon which they poured a whole cloud of arrows upon him, ſeven of which went quite through his body; and ſo I loſt my faithful ſervant, and my moſt affectionate companion in all my afflictions and ſolitude. I was ſo enraged at the death of poor Friday, that I ordered the gunners to load with ſmall ſhot, and immediately give them a broad ſide; which they did ſo effectually, that thirteen or fourteen of their canoes were overſet, and the reſt ſo frighted, that away they flew with all the ſpeed they could; but our men took one poor wretch, about an hour afterwards, as he was ſwimming for his life; but the creature was ſo ſtubborn and ſurly that I could not prevail with him either to eat or drink; upon which I ordered them to throw him into the ſea, by which means after we had taken him the ſecond time, he came ſo far to himſelf, that he let us know that they were going with their king to fight a great battle; and when we aſked him what made them come to us, and ſhoot at us? All the anſwer he could make, was, That they only came to wonder at us. Poor Friday was buried with all the pomp and decency our circumſtances would allow. And now having a fair wind, we made the beſt of our way to the Braſils,

and

and in a very few days came to anchor in the bay of All Saints. With ſome difficulty I got on ſhore with part of my cargo, and having fitted out a veſſel with proviſion for my iſland, and ſettled ſeveral matters with my correſpondent, we ſet ſail to the Eaſt-Indies.

When we ſailed from the Braſils, we made directly to the Cape of Good-hope, having a tolerable good voyage, ſteering for the moſt part S. E. At the Cape we only took in freſh water, and then ſailed directly for the coaſt of Coromandel. The firſt place we touched at, was the iſland of Madagaſcar, where though the people are fierce and treacherous, yet for ſome time they treated us well, and gave us commodities. I made it my chief buſineſs to go on ſhore as often as I could, to make obſervations; and indeed the people traded with us, with ſo much civility, that ſome of our men reſolved one night to ſtay on ſhore in a tent, which they had made for that purpoſe, (but for my part, I and ſome of the reſt thought it more ſafe to lie in the boat) from whence, about two o'clock in the morning, we were alarmed with the firing of guns, and our men crying out for help, or they ſhould be murdered.

The occaſion of this fray, as we afterwards underſtood from ſome of them that made their eſcape, was this: An old woman that ſold milk, brought with her a young woman that ſold herbs, whom when the ſailors ſaw, they laid hold of her, and carried her in among the trees; upon which the old one made ſuch a prodigious out-cry, that both men and women came running to their aſſiſtance. At the beginning, the fellow that began the fray was killed with a lance, though at firſt we did not know what was become of him. A night or two after, we reſolved to go on ſhore and try if we could find out the man that was miſſing. An hour before midnight we landed in the place where the action began, but it was ſo dark, we could diſcover nothing till the boat-

ſwain

ſwain fell over one of the dead bodies. We concluded to ſtay there till morning, when we diſcovered thirty-two bodies lying upon the ground, whereof two were not quite dead: Having made this diſcovery, I thought I had ſeen enough, and ſo was preparing to return on board, but the boatſwain and the reſt, which were about twenty, reſolved to go to the Indian town, to try if they could find out what was become of Jeffreys their companion.

I oppoſed this reſolution as too dangerous to be undertaken: but all I could ſay, ſignified nothing. They were reſolved to go, let the conſequence be what it would. It was not without difficulty that they found the town, which conſiſted of about two hundred houſes, where the people being all in a profound ſleep, the ſailors concluded to divide themſelves into three bodies, and to ſet the town on fire in three places at once, to kill all that ſhould attempt to eſcape, and to plunder the reſt. Having made this deſperate reſolution, to work they go, but they had not gone far, but the firſt company found their companion, Tom Jeffreys, ſtripped ſtark naked, with his throat cut from ear to ear, hanging by one arm upon a tree. In a houſe adjoining to this tree, they found fifteen or ſixteen Indians.

They immediately ſet fire to the houſe, and at the ſame time to ſeveral other parts of the town: ſo that in a very little time the whole place was all in flames; and no ſooner did the affrighted creatures run out to ſave themſelves from the fury of the flames, but the ſailors either drove them back again into the fire, or killed them without mercy. All this while they never fired a gun, leſt the noiſe of that ſhould awake the people too faſt for them to deſtroy them.

By this time the town was all in flames, and the light of the conflagration made me terrible uneaſy, and likewiſe ſurprized the captain, and the men that were with him on board, who knew nothing of the matter.

But when he ſaw the ſmoke and heard the guns go off, he concluded his men muſt be in great danger; upon which he took the other boat, and with the reſt of the men reſolved to go to their aſſiſtance, let the conſequence be what it would; and indeed, tho' I was ſenſible of the danger we ran, yet I had no power to ſtay behind. We went directly as the flames guided us; but I muſt own when I came upon the place, I never beheld greater horror, nor heard more dreadful out-cries. In ſhort, the whole ſpectacle was too dreadful to be deſcribed, and the miſeries and aſtoniſhment of the people not to be uttered. I got in the centre, in order to put a ſtop to their further barbarity, and ordered ſome of the men to follow me: but I had hardly ſpoke the word, before the boatſwain, with four of the men after him, came up to us all covered with blood and duſt. When they ſaw us, and knew who we were, they gave a great hollow in token that more help was come. *Noble captain*, ſays he, *theſe hell-hounds have barbarouſly murdered poor Tom Jeffreys, and in revenge we'll kill them all.* When my nephew ſaw his man hanging by the arm, with his throat cut from ear to ear, he grew extremely enraged, and declared that not a man on the whole iſland ought to be ſpared; upon which away ran the boatſwain, with eight more, to finiſh the tragedy, which being out of my power to prevent, I got to the boat, with only the ſupercargo, and ſo went on board ſending back the pinnace, to aſſiſt the men if any thing ſhould happen. When I had got to the boat, the fire was almoſt extinguiſhed, and the outcries abated; but I had been but a very little time on board the ſhip, when I heard another volley given by the ſailors, as a ſignal of victory; which was occaſioned by their falling upon and deſtroying the houſes and perſons that lay between them and the ſea, and ſo they came ſtrolling down to the pinnace, which lay ready to receive them. Not a man had received any conſiderable hurt, the poor Indians being

ing unprepared, amazed, and confounded. I was extremely angry with them for their cruelty, but particularly with the captain, who, inſtead of perſuading them to reaſon, rather prompted them to farther miſchief; nor could he ſay any thing to excuſe himſelf, but that he was a man ſubject to paſſion, and that he could not bear the ſight of one of his men ſo barbarouſly murdered: As for the reſt, they only boaſted of their revenge, and according to all their accounts they deſtroyed a hundred and fifty men, women and children, and burnt the whole town to aſhes into the bargain; and however our men might value themſelves upon this bold exploit, I always looked upon it with deteſtation, and gave it the title of the maſſacre of Madagaſcar.

When we were under ſail, the boatſwain would be often magnifying and defending his bloody action, which I as often diſpraiſed and condemned, bidding them depend upon it, that God would never bleſs their voyage after ſuch an unparalelled barbarity. And, as I foretold, ſo it came to paſs; for when we came upon the Perſian ſhore, we loſt five of our men, who venturing too far upon ſhore, were either killed or taken, and made ſlaves by the Arabians. Upon this misfortune I again reprehended them, adviſing them to repent. Upon which, ſays the boatſwain, You are always diſturbing us, and as you are but a paſſenger, we are not obliged to bear it; and therefore, if you do not forbear for the future, I am reſolved to leave the ſhip, and not ſail with ſuch dangerous and ungrateful company.

All this I heard very patiently, being ſenſible, as caſes then ſtood, I had no remedy; and indeed I thought all had been over and forgot. But ſo it happened, we were now in the road of Bengal, where, going one day on ſhore with the ſupercargo, one of the men came to me, and told me, I needed not trouble myſelf to come on board again, for that he had orders from the boatſwain and the reſt of the officers, not to bring me on board any more.

This inſolent meſſage much ſurpriſed me; however, I made the fellow no anſwer, but went to the ſupercargo, and deſired him to go on board immediately, and acquaint the captain, that he might prevent the mutiny which I had reaſon to apprehend: but before this could be done, the matter was effected; for I was hardly gone out of the boat, but the boatſwain, gunner, carpenter, with all the inferior officers, came to the quarter-deck, deſiring to ſpeak with the captain; and then the boatſwain began to rail againſt me exceedingly, telling him, if I had not gone on ſhore myſelf, they were reſolved to have compelled me to it. And farther, he had the inſolence to add, that if I did not quit the ſhip, though they had all the reſpect imaginable for their captain, and would ſerve him with their lives, yet they would all leave the ſhip immediately; upon which the reſt cried out, *One and all, One and all.*

Though my nephew was a man that wanted neither courage nor reſolution, yet this unexpected behaviour ſhocked him exceedingly: he expoſtulated with them, telling them the danger and injuſtice of ſuch a proceeding; but all would not do, they were fully reſolved, that if I came on board, they would all leave the ſhip: upon which, ſays he, If this be your reſolution, I will go and acquaint him with it; and ſo he came to me, and told me all that had paſſed. I am glad to ſee you, nephew, ſays I, and am glad it is no worſe; for in truth, I expected they would have rebelled againſt you: I only deſire you to ſend my neceſſary things on ſhore, and I will find my way to England as well as I can. Though this vexed my nephew to the heart, yet finding there was no remedy, he took his leave of me, and went on board, and ſent me my neceſſaries, and ſo this matter was over in a few hours; and now I think I was at leaſt a thouſand leagues farther diſtant from England, than I was at my little kingdom.

My nephew left me two ſervants to attend me, who engaged to be with me till my return: I took lodgings in

in the houſe of an Engliſh woman, where were ſeveral merchants, *&c.* and indeed I liked the company and the entertainment ſo well, that I continued here ſeveral months, conſidering what courſe I had beſt take. I had ſome valuable Engliſh goods, a thouſand pieces of eight, and a letter of credit for more, if I ſhould have occaſion. The goods I ſoon diſpoſed of to advantage, and bought here ſeveral good diamonds, which I could eaſily carry about with me.

One morning a merchant, with whom I was very intimate, came to me; ſays he, Countryman, I have a propoſal to make to you, which I do not queſtion, but will be to both our advantages: To be ſhort, Sir, we are both in a remote part of the world, and far removed from our native country; and yet we are in a place where men that underſtand buſineſs may get money: Now, if you will put a thouſand pounds to my thouſand pounds, we will have a good ſhip; you ſhall be the captain, and I the merchant, and we will go upon a trading voyage.

This propoſal ſoon gained upon me, ſuiting exactly with my rambling inclination, but it required ſome time before we could get a veſſel to our mind, or ſailors fit to man her out. In a little time we procured both, and ſo away we ſailed for China, and had a very proſperous voyage, having not only gained a large ſum of money, but (withal) got a good inſight into the traffic of thoſe countries. Our next voyage was to the Spice Iſlands, which proved likewiſe very ſucceſsful; and not long after, the merchant and I made up our accounts to mutual ſatisfaction. We found ourſelves very rich, and now our only concern was how to diſpoſe of our money. Whilſt we were conſidering what was beſt to be done, it happened that a Dutch ſhip of about two hundred ton came into port. The men pretended that they were ſo ill that there were not hands ſufficient to manage the veſſel, and the captain being deſirous to go to Europe, public notice was given that the ſhip was to be ſold; which no ſooner came to our ears, but we bought

her, and would have entertained ſome of the men, but they could not be found; for as ſoon as they had received their dividend, they all went privately to the Mogul's country, as in truth they had reaſon enough: This pretended captain was only the gunner, for the real captain and three of his men being killed by the Malayans, they ran away with the ſhip to the bay of Bengal, leaving the mate and five men more on the ſhore. Of which you ſhall hear in the ſequel of the ſtory.

After we had bought the ſhip, and fitted her with all neceſſaries for her voyage with ſome difficulty and expence we picked up ſome ſailors of different countries, and manned her tolerably well, reſolving upon another voyage to the Spice Iſlands. In this manner we traded backward and forward for five or ſix years, with very good ſucceſs, and were now in the ſeventh year going to China: but in this voyage we met with contrary winds which beat us up and down; and no ſooner were we got clear of theſe rugged ſeas, but we found our ſhip had ſprung a lake, which obliged us to put into the river of Cambodia which goes to Siam.

One day, as I was on ſhore refreſhing myſelf, there came to me an Engliſhman, that was mate to an Eaſt-India man, that ride then in the ſame river. Sir, ſays he, you may very well wonder at my buſineſs, who am a perfect ſtranger to you; but notwithſtanding that, I have ſomething to impart to you, that concerns you very nearly, and it is the imminent danger you are in that has brought me to you. Danger, ſaid I, I know of no danger! unleſs that our ſhip is a little leaky, and that I intend ſhall be rectified as ſoon as poſſible. I believe, ſays he, you will find other employment. The town of Cambodia is about ten leagues higher; and three leagues on this ſide, ly three Dutch and Engliſh ſhips; and will you venture farther up into the river, without conſidering whether you have force enough to fight them all?

I knew not what he meant by this diſcourſe, and turning ſhort upon him, Sir, ſaid I, I know no reaſon I have to be afraid either of the Dutch or Engliſh, I am no interloper, and what buſineſs then can they have with me? Well, ſays the man, if my advice is of no weight with you, you may take your own way: However, I am very ſorry you ſhould be ſo much an enemy to yourſelf. I will be plain with you, unleſs you put to ſea immediately, you will be attacked by five long boats full of armed men, and hanged yourſelf for a pirate, if you are taken; and Sir, I thought ſuch a piece of ſervice deſerved better treatment. Sir, ſaid I, you ſhall not find me ungrateful; let me beg you therefore to explain yourſelf, and I will put to ſea immediately. Why then in ſhort, the matter is this; You know very well, that your captain, with three of his men, was killed by the Malayans; and that you, or ſome others that were on board, ran away with the ſhip, and are turned pirates. Now, Sir, this is in ſubſtance what I have to ſay, and I can only further aſſure you, that if they can lay their hands on you, they will execute you without ceremony.

Sir, ſaid I, though no man came more honeſtly by the ſhip than I did, yet, as you repreſent the matter, I think, I ought to be upon my guard, and I heartily thank you for your information. Come, ſays he, it is not time for ceremonies, if you value your own, and the lives of your men, get out to the ſea as faſt as you can. I am very well ſatisfied, ſaid I, of your ſincerity, and the ſervice you have done me; pray therefore tell me, what recompence I ſhall make you. Only take me with you, ſays he, and if you find what I have told you be true, I refer myſelf for a recompence to your generoſity.

So reaſonable did this appear in every particular, that we went immediately on board together, where we were no ſooner entered, but my partner welcomed me with the joyful news that they had ſtopped the leak. I am glad of that, ſays I, but come let us make all the haſte

we can to weigh anchor: But whilſt we were buſy in that, a ſailor called to the captain, and told him, there were ſloops coming after us; upon which the captain, taking his perſpective glaſs, and looking out, ſaw five ſloops full of armed men in full chaſe after us; upon which he immediately ſent one of the ſailors to give us notice. Very well, ſaid I, I am fully convinced there is ſomething in it; and ſo I went upon deck, and told the men that we were in danger of having the ſhip ſeized, and to be executed as pirates, and aſked them if they would faithfully ſtand by us, and by one another; to which they unanimouſly replied, They would ſtand by us, and fight for us, to the laſt drop of their blood. Then I aſked my partner, which way he thought was beſt to defend ourſelves; who replied, he believed it was ſafeſt to keep them off with our great guns, and accordingly the gunner was ordered to load the guns with ſmall ſhot, and to bring them to beat fore and aft; and thus the deck being cleared, we were in all points prepared for an engagement.

We ſtood out to ſea, but ſtill the boats followed us very cloſe. We could perceive the two foremoſt were Engliſh, which were a-head of the Dutch by two leagues; hereupon we fired a gun, and hung out a flag of truce in order to a parley, but finding they bore down upon us with all the ſail they could, we fired upon them with ball, and then calling to them with a ſpeaking trumpet, bidding them keep off at their peril; but all this ſignified nothing, for depending upon their numbers, they were reſolutely bent upon miſchief. We made ſeveral ſhots at them as they came foreward, killed ſeveral of their men, and ſunk one of their boats, and manning out our pinnace, we ſaved three of their men from drowning, which were brought on board. After a very hot action, we got out ſo far to ſea that they could not purſue us without danger; and ſo changing our courſe to the eaſtward, we got quite out of the courſe of European ſhips.

When

When we were got out to ſea, enquiring more particularly into the meaning of all this, the Dutchmen let us into the whole ſecret, telling us that the fellow we bought the ſhip of, was an arrant thief, and that he ran away with the ſhip, and the captain was treacherouſly murdered, and that he and four more were forced to betake themſelves to the woods for ſafety; at length by means of a Dutch veſſel in its way to China, that came in accidentally, to take in freſh water, they were preſerved. He further told us, that they were informed that the fellow ſold the ſhip at Bengal, and ſhe was turned pirate, and had taken ſeveral prizes.

After mature conſideration, we concluded it beſt for us to return to Bengal, where being known we might beſt prove how we came by the ſhip, and where we were ſure to meet with ſome juſtice, and not to be hanged firſt and judged afterwards; but upon ſecond, and more deliberate thoughts, we all agreed, that by paſſing by Batavia, we ran too great a hazard, and therefore we determined to change our courſe, and ſail towards the coaſt of China, and there diſpoſe of the ſhip, and then get another, and make the beſt of our way to Europe. This being generally agreed to, we ſteered away N. N. E. but meeting with contrary winds, which blew hard againſt us, our voyage grew very troubleſome and tedious, and our proviſions almoſt exhauſted; and what was ſtill worſe, we were apprehenſive, that the ſhips, whoſe boats we handled ſo rudely, might be in the road before us, which in conſequence muſt be fatal to us. Upon theſe melancholy conſiderations, we again reſolved to change our courſe, and try, if happily, we could not make ſome harbour belonging to the Portugueze. With this reſolution we ſet forward for the bay of Tonquin, in order to ſail from thence to Macao, a town once poſſeſſed by the Portugueze, and where there were ſtill many European families.

We

We came in ſight of this place early next morning, but conſidering our former circumſtances, we put into a ſmall river till we had enquired what ſhips were in the road, and how matters ſtood; and indeed this prudent ſtep was the occaſion of our happy deliverance; for the very next morning there came two Dutch ſhips, and a third without any colours; and in the evening two Engliſh ones.

The river where we lay was but ſmall, and the country wild and barbarous, and the inhabitants all robbers, having no correſpondence with any other nation; and among other barbarous cuſtoms they have this particularly, That when any ſhip is driven upon their coaſt, they immediately ſeize her, and make all her men ſlaves, ſo that here we found ourſelves ſurrounded with enemies both by ſea and land.

As we found our ſhip was very foul and leaky, we thought to cleanſe her in this place; but while this was doing, the inhabitants, who, I believe had never ſeen a ſhip upon the careen before, and not perceiving our men, who were at work, they preſently imagined that the ſhip had been caſt away, and lay upon the ground; and accordingly they ſurrounded us with five or ſix large boats full of armed men, with a reſolution to plunder the ſhip, and carry the men away ſlaves to their king; but when they ſaw our men at work upon the outſide of the ſhip, they looked upon us with the greateſt confuſion imaginable; neither could we imagine what their deſign was; but however, to prevent the worſt, we handed down ſome arms, and indeed it was well we did, for in leſs than a quarter of an hour, they came ſcouring upon us with all their force.

Indeed we lay but in an ill poſture to receive them, and before the men could come on board, they had ſeized one of the ſailors, but the fellow ſoon diſengaged himſelf, and killed the Pagan that firſt laid hold on him; however, this was little to the purpoſe, conſidering their numbers, and, I really believe,

if

if it had not been for a lucky accident, we had all been loſt. The thing was this, The carpenter who was ſtopping the holes in the ſhip, had got two kettles, the one full of boiling pitch, and the other with roſin and tallow, &c. And as two or three infidels were entering the boat, the carpenters mate ſaluted them with a laddle full of boiling liquor, which had ſuch effect, that being half naked, it made them roar and leap into the ſea; which the carpenter perceiving, he took his mop, and dipping it into the pitch kettle, he ſo ſprinkled it among them, that they all ran frighted away, crying and howling in a moſt terrible manner.

I muſt own I was extremely pleaſed at the oddneſs of this adventure; however we loſt no time to put the ſhip in a poſture of defence, and as ſoon as we could, we put to ſea again, being reſolved to put into the firſt trading port we came near. After ſome days ſail, we came within ſight of ſhore, and ſtanding in, a boat came off to us with an old Portugueze pilot on board, who offering us his ſervice we very gladly accepted it, and ſent the boat back again: In ſhort the old man went with us, and as we ſailed along, I aſked if there were no pirates in thoſe ſeas; he told me he had not heard of any one that had been in thoſe ſeas for many years, except one that was ſeen in the bay of Siam, about a month ago; nor was ſhe built for a runner neither, but only a ſhip that the men had run away with, the captain having been murdered by the Malayans; and I can tell you this, if ſome Dutchmen that came pretty near them the other day in the river Cambodia, had laid their hands upon them, they would have hanged every one of the rogues upon the yard arm, without any further ceremony.

Being ſenſible that the old pilot could do us no harm, I told him how caſes ſtood with us, and deſired him to carry us to Nanquin, where neither Engliſh nor Dutch ſhip came. Says the old man,

you

you have taken the right courſe to ſteer to the north; and if I might adviſe, I would have you ſell the ſhip at China: But ſays I, In doing that, I may betray innocent people. No, replies he, I know the Dutch commanders, and will take care they ſhall be rightly informed of the whole matter. Whilſt theſe things were under debate, we ſailed directly to Nanquin, and in about thirteen days time we came to anchor, at the entrance into the gulf, where we were informed that two large Dutch ſhips were gone before us, and that we ſhould certainly fall into their hands. What to do we could not tell, but the old man told us there was a little harbour about forty leagues to the ſouthward, and if we could get there, no Dutch or Engliſh ſhips ever came thither, and there we might be ſafe. This advice was generally approved, and thither by the honeſt pilot's direction we arrived in ſafety: after five days ſailing we went directly into the port, and landed to our unſpeakable joy and ſatisfaction,

Being now ſafely on ſhore, our pilot ſoon got us a lodging, and a ware-houſe for our goods, and then brought us acquainted with the three miſſionary prieſts, that were there converting the people to Chriſtianity; after we had feteled a ſort of correſpondence with them, our next concern was how to diſpoſe of the goods; which we did ſome time after to our full ſatisfaction, to an eminent merchant of Japan. We were one thouſand leagues farther from home, than when we were at Bengal, and having diſpoſed of our ſhip, all the hopes we had, was, that at the next fair, we might perhaps purchaſe another veſſel that would carry us and our goods whither we pleaſed. Upon theſe hopes we reſolved to continue here, and to divert ourſelves; we took ſeveral little journies into the country, and ſpent ten days to ſee the city of Nanquin, which was regularly built and tolerably well fortified: At our return, we found one of the prieſts going to Pequin, who ſollicited us

with

with great earneſtneſs to bear him company thither, which we both agreed to do. We were five and twenty days in our journey through that miſerable country, and had an opportunity, in our paſſage, to ſee two or three of the Chineſe ſquires, with their manner of travelling there, which was the moſt ridiculous I ever ſaw, and rather merited our ſcorn and contempt than our admiration.

At length we arrived at the great city of Pequin, where we had ſcarce been a week, before the old Portugueze brought us word, that there was a great caravan of ſeveral Poliſh merchants, in a ſhort time, preparing to go by land to Muſcovy, and that if we pleaſed, we might take the opportunity. This was very good news for us, and ſo we went to work as faſt as we could, to diſpoſe of what goods we had left at the port, and to buy ſuch others that we thought would turn to the moſt advantage. We ſet out of Pequin, in company of about five hundred of ſeveral nations, the beginning of February; and in two days we paſſed through a gate of the great wall, ſaid to be one thouſand Engliſh miles in length. We then entered a country under the power of the poor theiving Tartars, of whom we perceived ſome ſmall parties at a diſtance from us. One day our leader gave us leave to go a hunting, when it was our chance to meet with about forty of theſe ſtarved wretches in a body, who no ſooner perceived us, but one of them blew a horn, at the ſound of which forty or fifty more came up immediately. Hereupon one of the Scotch merchants ordered us to advance and attack them without delay; they let fly a few random arrows at us, and did us no manner of harm; and when we came near enough to fire upon them with our piſtols, they ran away in the greateſt confuſion. So our battle with theſe thieviſh Tartars ended, without any blood-ſhed on our ſide.

We ſtill travelled, at leaſt a month more, through the Emperor of China's country, till at length we

came to the city of Naum, which is a ſtrong frontier of the Chineſe Empire, being often diſturbed in our paſſage by ſtraggling Tartars. We ſtayed at Naum but one day, and then continued our journey, paſſing ſeveral deſarts, and great rivers; and on the 13th of April, we came to the frontiers of Muſcovy. And as we paſſed, we found the garriſons were filled with Chriſtian ſoldiers, for the benefit of travellers and commerce, but the common people were all Pagans, and the moſt miſerable wretches I ever beheld. Whilſt we ſtopped to refreſh at one of their towns, I had an opportunity to obſerve them at the worſhip of one of their idols, which was the moſt ugly repreſentation I ever ſaw in my life; I cannot deſcribe it to you without horror. However we found means to deſtroy it before we left the place, for which we had like to have payed very dear; for the next day they came to the governor, to demand ſatisfaction for the loſs of their idol, and if we had not deceived them, and got off by a ſtratagem, we muſt have been all deſtroyed.

The next place we came to was the city of Jarawena where we ſtopped for five days, and then we entered into a diſmal deſart, which laſted us twenty-five days march, before we could paſs over it, and were all the way infeſted with ſmall troops of robbers, but they never had the courage to attack us. After we had paſſed this place, we had ſeveral garriſons to defend the caravans from the Tartars. Through all this country happened nothing worth informing the reader: The inhabitants were generally Pagans; and, as I obſerved, the Czar choſe rather to convert them by his ſoldiers, than by his prieſts.

From this city to the river Oby, we travelled over a very pleaſant but uncultivated country, till we came to the capital of Siberia. And now having been ſeven months upon our journey, and winter coming on, my partner and I began to conſider what courſe

courſe we had beſt take to ſecure and diſpoſe of our goods and ourſelves; for my own part, my intention was for England; ſo I concluded, that my beſt method would be to make the beſt of my way to Archangel; where it was impoſſible to want a ſhip either for England, Holland or Hamburgh. One night I happened to fall into the company of an exil'd prince, but a very fine gentleman, whoſe virtues ſtruck me into ſuch a deep reſpect, that I propoſed a method for his enlargement; he refuſed to offer himſelf, and gave me ſeveral reaſons for ſo doing: *But*, ſays he, *I have a ſon, and if you will be aſſiſtant to him, I ſhall take it as a greater friendſhip than to me.* This I very readily complied with, and ſo the young prince was inſtantly ſent for, who came as ſoon as poſſible, and brought with him not only a conſiderable equipage, but withal a conſiderable quantity of furs and other valuable merchandize.

When we had ſettled all our other affairs, the next thing to be done was the method of travelling, which we concluded would be beſt and ſafeſt by avoiding the great towns, and taking the bye roads. After we had paſſed the river Gama, as we were obliged to do, we came to a little city on the European ſide; but the people were for the moſt part Pagans, as in the more remote part of the country. From this place we were to paſs a deſart two hundred miles in breadth, and were ſet upon in our paſſage by a large troop of Calmuck Tartars, from whom we did make a ſhift to eſcape, but not without the greateſt difficulty and danger. In ſhort, we were forced to make ourſelves a ſort of a fortification of the boughs of trees, which ſtood us in ſuch ſtead, that though we were ſeveral times attacked with all the fury imaginable, yet they could never break in upon our little compact body; and ſo by the ſtratagem of a fire, we got off in the night, and ſaved the camels, with all the reſt of the merchandize.

Afrer we had paſſed the river Kirtza, we came to a large town named Oſomoys, where we heard that ſeveral troops of Tartars had been abroad, but that we were now paſt danger. We came next to Lawreſky; where we hired boats to carry our luggage; ſo arrived at Archangel the 13th day of July, after a year and five months and three days journey. We ſailed from Archangel the 20th of April, and came into the Elbe the 13th of September following. Here my partner and I ſold our goods, and divided the money, and my ſhare, after all our loſſes, came to 3475 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* At Hamburgh my young lord took his leave in order to go to the court of Vienna, not only for protection, but for the ſake of correſponding with his father, and the reſt of his friends. And thus after four months ſtay at Hamburgh, I came back to the Hague, and embarked in a packet-boat for England, and arrived at London the 10th of January, 1705, after ten years and nine months abſence.

The end of the Second VOLUME

ROBIN-

ROBINSON CRUSOE's

VISIONS

OF THE

ANGELIC WORLD,

VOLUME III.

SOlitude is a noble refiner of the mind, and fills it with the brighteſt ideas of heaven, and heavenly things Men in a religious ſolitude may be truly ſaid to enjoy themſelves, and are never leſs alone than when they are alone. They are delivered from the ſnares and temptations of the world, and when they converſe with themſelves, are certain they do not converſe with an enemy.

By ſolitude I do not mean that men ſhould utterly renounce all converſation, and retire into cells and monaſtries; for this I look upon to be an unneceſſary, and perhaps a ſinful reſtraint: but that ſolitude which I am now recommending, is a retirement of the ſoul and mind, in order to a nearer and more refined converſation with heaven. In ſuch a religious ſolitude, the trueſt peace and tranquillity is to be found and eſta-

bliſhed, even that eternal peace of God which paſſeth all underſtanding, and is the only ſure means of content upon earth, and of everlaſting happineſs in heaven.

II. Honeſty, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of it, ſuch as is prized by good men, and pretended by all, is another large ſtep towards the angelic world. Honeſty is beſt ſeen in its own native ſimplicity, and wants no fine ſpeeches, or the embelliſhment of words, to ſet it off. Honeſty, in general, is doing to others, as we would they ſhould do unto us: it is keeping a conſcience void of offence towards God and towards man. An honeſt man does not only all the outward acts of juſtice which the law obliges him to, but likewiſe all friendly, kind, and generous acts, that fall in his power; he has always Solomon's maxim uppermoſt in his thoughts, That a good name is better than life, and is a precious ointment, which when a man has once loſt, he has nothing worth keeping.

III. The next ſtep to the angelic world, is the patient ſuffering of afflictions, which ſhould always be looked upon as rods in the hand of God to chaſtiſe us for our ſins. Many times injured innocence may be abuſed, but we often find, in the end, that the more it is depreſſed, the higher it riſes; whilſt the juſtice of God ſecretly purſues the oppreſſor, and then ſeldom leaves him till it overtakes him to his deſtruction. The whole ſubſtance of ſuffering under unjuſt perſecution, and bearing up under it with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation, is very well expreſſed in the following verſes, by a gentleman that was under the misfortune of an unjuſt proſecution.

O mighty God, who knows my innocence,
And hears my charge as guilty of offence;
Priſons and chains do ſtare me in the face,
And my falſe friends purſue me with diſgrace,

They

They view my ruin with exceeding joy,
And many ways they ſeek me to deſtroy;
Few friends I have, and even among theſe few,
Some have I found, I cannot ſay are true;
Their malice long conceal'd, at length is ſhown,
And now I've no redreſs but thee alone:
And 'tis to thee, O gracious God, I come
To beg of thee to ſave me from my doom:
Spare me, O God, accept my prayers and tears,
And free me from the world's deſtructive ſnares:
At leaſt while I'm in ſufferings, I implore,
Comfort my ſoul, and I will aſk no more.

Now, as theſe virtues before-mentioned, give us a proſpect of the angelic viſion, ſo immorality and the contrary vices, ſink our underſtanding, deſtroy our reaſon, and, what is worſe, deſtroy our peace of mind, without which it is impoſſible we ſhould be tolerably happy: for peace is the daughter of virtue, and contentment the ſiſter of peace.

Bow, mighty reaſon, to the Almighty's name,
For God and peace are juſt the very ſame:
Where there is peace, heaven ſhews a charming face:
And want of peace is hell in every place.

Bleſt charms of peace, how ſweet are all theſe hours
We paſs away in thy ſociety:
Afflictions loſe in thee their acid powers,
And turn to joys when they are join'd to thee.

They miſtake very much who think that an honeſt moral life deſtroys the compoſure of the mind, and renders it unfit for converſation; it rather inſpires us with innocent mirth, which a wicked man is utterly incapable to enjoy.

Let the angelic world, and happineſs,
Be what it will, 'tis beſt deſcrib'd by peace:
No ſtorms can hurt without, or ſtorms within,
No fear, no dangers there, becauſe no ſin:
'Tis all a bright eſſential happineſs,
Becauſe he dwells therein whoſe name is Peace.

They are very wrong, who think religion, or ſtrict morality, diſcompoſes the mind, and renders it unfit for converſation; for it is rather that which inſpires us with innocent mirth indeed, without a counterfeit joy, as vicious men appear with; and indeed, wit is as conſiſtent with religion, as religion is with good manners; nor is there any thing in the limitation of virtue and religion that ſhould abate the pleaſure of it, but on the contrary increaſe it.

But on the other hand, many men, by their own vice and intemperance, diſqualify themſelves for converſation, being of cynical, moroſe, ſurly and rude tempers; though they boaſt themſelves otherwiſe. For ſome abounding too much in pride, think they are above others; and in this caſe, ſelf-conceit is the bane of human ſociety; for how ſhall a man receive any advantage from the converſation of others, who believes himſelf qualified not to learn any thing from them. This confirms a man to be a fool: for it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſo, if he was but once convinced of his folly.

If fools could their own ignorance diſcern,
They'd be no longer fools, becauſe they'd learn.

Satire has a great deal to remark on the converſation of ſuch, as their vain catchwords, laughings, and geſtures, particularly of the French, Spaniſh, and Engliſh fools. Converſation is immoral, where the diſcourſe is indecent, immodeſt, ſcandalous, ſlanderous, and abuſive. And this is too much practiſed by beaux,

beaux, fops, Atheiſts, and conceited perſons, who inſtead of appearing wits and gentlemen by it, prove themſelves the reverſe in every particular. What wiſdom is there in men giving themſelves a liberty to talk blaſphemy in defiance of heaven; the majeſty of whom they are to declare with their lateſt breath? or rather, How great is their folly, and how much is it expoſed, by affronting their beſt friend, even God himſelf, before men, whoſe notions are uncertain, and yet who laugh at the fool, when his fear cometh?

As to reforming theſe errors, we know how much the laws have provided againſt them; but let me for once prevail with man to examine this vice, diſſect its parts, and view its anatomy; how diſagreeable to him as a man, a gentleman, or a Chriſtian; how deſpicable and contemptible in its higheſt fruition; how deſtructive to his ſenſes, eſtate, and reputation; and how beaſtly in its public appearance: ſuch a man would certainly be out of love with vice, his reformation would be half brought to paſs,

Now, as to the atheiſtical diſcourſe of men, how empty, and yet prevailing are their miſerable ſophiſms upon their weak judgments; and this is evident in the following lines upon the ſyſtem of Prometheus.

The great Promethean artiſt, poets ſay,
Firſt made the model of a man in clay,
Contriv'd the form of part, and when he'd done
Stole vital heat from the prolific ſun:
But not a poet tells us to this day,
Who made Prometheus firſt, and then the clay;
Who gave the great prolific to the ſun,
And where the firſt productive work begun.

There are ſome, according to the philoſophy of Epicurus, who fancy the world was made by a ſtrange fortuitous conjunction of atoms, without any pre-exiſtent influence, or immediate power.

Thus

Thus ſome have dreamt of atoms ſtrangely hurl'd
Into the decent order of the world,
And ſo by chance combin'd, from whence began
The earth, the heaven, the ſea, and beaſt, and man.

But let them ſay what they will of the divine Power, it is certain their ſecret thoughts reflect upon them in the very act, and give the lie to their arguments.

The great ſcandal ſuch diſcourſes give to virtue, ought, methinks, to be puniſhed by the judges: Make a man once ceaſe to believe God, and he has nothing left to limit his ſoul but mere philoſophy. And how incongruous is this to government, that a man ſhould be puniſhed for drunkenneſs and ſwearing, and yet have liberty to affront, and even deny the Majeſty of heaven? If a man gives the lie to a gentleman in company, or perhaps ſpeaks a word without an offenſive meaning, he flies into a paſſion, quarrels, fights, and perhaps murders him; or afterwards proſecutes him at law with the utmoſt villany and oppreſſion. But ſurely, it is a very vulgar error in our behaviour, not to ſhew our reſentment, when we hear the honour and eſſence of God ſlighted and denied, his majeſty abuſed, and religion bantered and ridiculed in common diſcourſe. Beſides, it is an affront upon ourſelves; for either the perſon thinks we are Atheiſts like himſelf, or ventures to impoſe upon us, accounting us either as fools that know not when we are put upon, or cowards that dare not reſent: and therefore ſuch diſcourſe ought, for good manners ſake, to be avoided, which carries in it ſo many deſtructive conſequences both to our ſouls and bodies.

The next thing to be refrained, is obſcene diſcourſe, which is the language only of the proficients in debauchery, who never repent but in a gaol or hoſpital; and whoſe carcaſes ſtink as bad as their diſcourſe, until the

the body becomes too naſty for the ſoul to ſtay any longer in it. For if cuſtom has made theſe things uncommon, or concealed, or at leaſt baniſhed them from the voice of converſation, it is certainly a ſin then againſt cuſtom to expoſe them again. No man can juſtify his lewd diſcourſe, but he at the ſame time throws away his cloaths; for to cover himſelf with his hands, and uncover himſelf with his tongue, are contradictions in their own nature, and one condemns the other. And why is not the ear as liable to be offended as the eye, ſince both are but common organs of underſtanding.

Nor is falſe-talking leſs to be avoided. For lying is the ſheep's cloathing hung upon the wolf's back; it is the Phariſee's prayer, the whore's bluſh, the hypocrite's paint, the murderer's ſmiles, the thief's cloak; it is Joab's embraces, and Judas's kiſs; in a word, it is mankind's darling SIN, and the devil's diſtinguiſhing character. Some add lies to lies, till it not only comes to be improbable, but even impoſſible too: others lie for ſport, or for fun, as the boys call it, which betrays ſuch an emptineſs in it, as not only to merit the contempt of all perſons, but makes the perſon diſbelieved even when he would ſpeak the truth. And then indeed they can lie no longer; for he that no body believes can never lie any more, becauſe no body can be deceived by him. There are other liars who are wicked and malicious, who foment differences, and carry tales from one houſe to another, in order to gratify their own envious tempers, without any regard or reverence to truth; it is a thing of no value to them, or regard in their diſcourſe, till at laſt they are like the jack-pudding or the ſtage-player, who, to make others ſport at the hazard of their immortal ſouls, come at laſt penitently to own that they have played the fool.

IV. Re-

IV. Religion. I doubt, indeed there is much more devotion than religion in the world; more adoration than ſupplication, and more hypocriſy than ſincerity: and it is very melancholy, to conſider what numbers of people are furniſhed with the power of reaſon, and gifts of nature, and yet abandoned to the groſſeſt ignorance and depravity. But it would be uncharitable for us to imagine, that they will certainly be in the ſtate of damnation after this life: for how can we think it conſiſtent with the mercy and goodneſs of an infinite Being, to damn thoſe creatures, when he has not furniſhed them with the light of his goſpel; or how can ſuch proud, conceited, and cruel bigots preſcribe rules to the juſtice and mercy of God?

The Moors of Barbary are Mahometans, whoſe religion is confined to the Biram, and the Ramadam, the feaſt and the faſt, to the moſque and the bath; reading the Alcoran on the one hand, and performing the waſhing and purification on the other, make up their religious exerciſe: Among theſe appears no generous temper, no compaſſion to be found. When I was among the natives of Africa, I perceived many of them without the leaſt notion of a Deity. At the Braſils, the natives had abundance of religion, but bloody and cruel, conſiſting of murder, human ſacrifices, witchcrafts, and conjuring. The Eaſt-Indies are generally Pagans or Mahometans, having ſuch a compound of ſavage cuſtoms with them, as render them notorious for fraud and cheat; and though the ſubjects of the Great Mogul, and inhabitants of Ceylon, live under ſevere diſcipline, yet it is a very hard thing to find them honeſt. As to the Chineſe religion, it is a foundation, or what we may call an element, of light morality and ſuperſtition, huddled together in a rhapſody of words, without conſiſtency, and indeed with very little reaſoning in it: their idols are made according to their prieſts inventions. The Perſians worſhip the ſun, and the Tartarians form themſelves idols of beaſts; the former,

former, I think, is the beſt of the two, becauſe it affects all things around it.

Great ſoul of nature, from whoſe vital ſpring
Due heat and life's diffus'd through every thing:
Guideth the moon and ſtars by different ray,
The queen of night, the monarch of the day,
The moon, and ſtars, and earth, and planets obey.
When darker notions ſee thee plac'd on high,
And feel thy warmth, their genial heat ſupply.
How imperceptible thy influence,
Slides through their veins, and touches ev'ry ſenſe:
By glimmering nature led, they bow their knee,
Miſtake their God, and ſacrifice to thee.

We are told by ſome people, that the great image which king Nebuchadnezzar ſet up to be adored by his people, held the repreſentation of the ſun in its right hand as the principal object of adoration. But to wave this diſcourſe of Heathens, how many ſelf-contradicting principles are there held among Chriſtians? And how do we doom one another to the devil, while all profeſs to worſhip the ſame Deity, and to expect the ſame ſalvation.

When I was at Portugal, there was held at that time the court of juſtice of the inquiſition. All the criminals were carried in proceſſion to the great church: where eight of them were habited in gowns and caps of canvas, wherein the torments of hell were diſplayed, and they were condemned and burnt for crimes againſt the catholic faith and bleſſed Virgin.

I am ſorry to make any reflections upon Chriſtians; but indeed in Italy the Roman religion ſeems the moſt cruel and mercenary upon earth: And a very judicious perſon, who travelled through them from Turkey, tells us, *That there is only the face,*

the outward pomp of religion there: that the church protects murderers and aſſaſſins, and then delivers the civil magiſtrates over to Satan for doing juſtice: interdicts whole kingdoms, and ſhuts up the churches for want of paying a few eccleſiaſtical dues, and ſo puts a ſtop to religion for want of their money: that the court of inquiſition burnt two men for ſpeaking diſhonourably of the bleſſed Virgin, and the miſſionaries of China tolerated the worſhipping of the devil by their new converts: that Italy was the theatre where religion was the grand opera, and that the Popiſh clergy were no other than the ſtage players.

As I was once in a city in Flanders, I perceived a great commotion there of people, who were ſearching for a certain Scelerate, or wicked man, who had broken into a chapel in the city, and had ſtolen the pix and caſket wherein the ſacred hoſt was depoſited; that is, what they believe to be the real body of our bleſſed Saviour, being tranſubſtantiated, as they call it, from the ſubſtance of bread. It was not long before he was found, nor his execution much longer deferred. Before his death he had thrown it into an houſe of office, which being ſearched for, and the wafer not to be found immediately, the place was judged and conſecrated, *ipſo facto*, turned into an oratory, and the devout people flocked to it, to expiate, by their prayers, the diſhonour done to the Lord God, by thowing his precious body into ſo vile a place.

As to religion in Poland, they deny Chriſt to be the Meſſiah, or that the Meſſiah was come in the fleſh; and as to their Proteſtants, they are the followers of Lelius Socinus, who denied our Saviour's divinity; and had no concern about the divine inſpiration of the holy Ghoſt.

In Muſcovy their churches are built of wood, and indeed

under a they have wooden priests, though of the Greek church: They pray as much to St. Nicholas, as Papists do to the virgin Mary, for protection in all their difficulties and afflictions.

As to the Lutherans, they only differ from the Romans in believing consubstantiation instead of transubstantiation; like them they are much better pleased with the external gallantry and pomp of religion, than the real and true practice of it. None can be more jealous of their hierarchy, than the ecclesiastics of this church, who are afraid to reform further, lest, as they give a stab to the perquisites and vails of God Almighty's service in the Roman church, modern reformation might give the like to them; and therefore they set a pale about the church, persecuting and invading like the rest. But what charity can there be, where there is no peace? And what religion where there is no charity.

In France I found a world of priests, and the streets every where crouded with them, and the churches full of women: but certainly never was a nation so full of blind guides, so ignorant of religion, and even as void of morals, as those people that confess their sins to them And as to the Huguenots, some ran away for their religion, and yet left it behind them; while those behind are mere hypocrites, neither Papists, nor Huguenots; for they go to mass with Papists there, and while they call themselves Protestants, bow down in the house of Rimmon.

Now, it seems strange, that while all men own the Divine Being, there should be so many different sentiments of paying him obedience in the Christian church; I know not what reason to assign for this, except it be their different capacities and faculties: Let three men read the same doctrinal article, supposing it to be of the Trinity, or any other; why,

one thinks certainly he has found out the myſtery, goes on with his enquiries, and brings every ſcripture, and paſſage to correſpond with his firſt notion. Another comes to the ſame ſcripture, and in ſearch after the ſame doctrine; and yet receives other notions quite different from the former, or at leaſt very remote from them. The third man reads over the ſame text, perhaps with indifferency to the ſubſtance, and whether he attains to a right or wrong information, he comes away with as much uncertainty as he went. Now, theſe three perſons are enough to fill the world with diſputes about religion: The firſt two, equally poſitive in their different opinions, fall out, part, condemn, cenſure, revile, and, if they have opportunity, perſecute one another, with their adherents: While the third man laughs at them all for their being a parcel of fools, in falling out about thoſe things which neither of them can be certain of.

And indeed, upon this account, we have perceived in all Chriſtian countries, what mortal feuds have been about religion: What wars and bloodſhed have moleſted Europe, till the general pacification of the German troubles at the treaty of Weſtphalia: and ſince thoſe times, what perſecution in the ſame country, between the churches of Lutherans and Calviniſts. And if I ſhould take a proſpect at home, what unhappy diviſions are between Chriſtians in this kingdom, about Epiſcopacy, Preſbytery, the church of England men and the Diſſenters? and how do they withſtand one another, like St. Paul, and St. Peter, even to the face? as much as to ſay, carry on the diſpute to the utmoſt extremity.

It might be a queſtion, Why there are ſuch differences in religious points, and why theſe breaches ſhould be ſo hot and irreconcileable? All the anſwer I can give to this is, That we enquire more concerning the truth of religion than any other nation in the world, and the anxious

anxious concern we have about it, makes us jealous of every opinion, and tenacious of our own: and this is not becauſe we are more furious, cenſorious, or raſh than other people; but the truth is, we are more concerned about them; and being ſenſible that the ſcripture is the great rule of faith, the ſtandard of life and doctrine, we have recourſe to it ourſelves, without ſubmitting to any pretended infallible judge upon earth.

There is another queſtion pertinent to the former, What remedy can we apply to this malady? And to this I muſt negatively anſwer, not to have us be leſs religious that we might differ leſs about it, but to be more humble, and more charitable: and this is ſtriking to the very root of all religious differences; for certainly were they to be carried on with a peaceable ſpirit, willing to be informed, our variety of opinions would not have the name of differences, nor ſhould we ſeparate in communion and charity, though we did not agree in ſeveral articles of religion.

Nor is there a leſs uſeful queſtion to ſtart, namely, where will our unhappy religious differences end? To which, I hope, I may anſwer, In heaven; there all unchriſtian and unbrotherly differences will find a period, there we ſhall embrace many a ſinner that here we think it is a diſhonour to converſe with; and perceive many a heart we have broken here with cenſures, reproaches, and revilings, made whole again by the balm of the ſame Redeemer's blood. Here we ſhall perceive there have been other flocks than thoſe of our fold; that thoſe we have excommunicated, have been taken into that ſuperior communion; and in a word, that thoſe contradicting notions and principles which we thought inconſiſtent with true religion, we ſhall then find reconcileable in themſelves to one another, and to the fountain of truth. If any man aſk me, Why our dif-

differences cannot be ended on earth? I anſwer, Were we all throughly convinced that then they would be reconciled, we would put an end to them before; but this is impoſſible to be done: for as men's certain convictions of truth are not equal to one another, or to the weight or ſignificancy of ſuch veracity; ſo neither can a general effect of this affair be expected on this ſide of time, this ſide of the grave.

Before I conclude this chapter, I ſhall beg leave to diſcourſe a little of the wonderful excellency of negative religion, and negative virtue The latter ſets out like the phariſee, with, *God, I thank thee;* it is a piece of religious pageantry, the hypocrite's hopes; and in a word, it is a poſitive vice: for it is either a maſk to deceive others, or a miſt to deceive ourſelves. A man that is cloathed with negatives, thus argues; I am not ſuch a drunkard as my landlord, ſuch a thief as my tenant, ſuch a ſwearer as my neighbour; neither am I a cheat, Atheiſt, a rakiſh fellow, or a highway-man. No! I live a ſober, regular, retired life; I am a good man, I go to church, God, I thank thee. Now, though a man boaſts of his virtue, in contradiction to the vice mentioned, yet a perſon had better be them all together than the man himſelf: for he is ſo full of himſelf, ſo perſuaded that he is good and religious enough already, that he has no thoughts of any thing, except it be to pull off his hat to God Almighty now and then, and that he has no occaſion for him, and has the vanity to think his neighbour muſt imagine well of him too.

For my part, I think that the general ſlander of a prejudiſed age, and a ſtate of univerſal calumny, is to be preferred, where the mind is free from the guilt that any villainouſly charge: for ſuch a man, though the world ſpits upon and contemns him, and threatens his deſtruction, looks up with comfort, and with hope.

—*Hic*

——Hic murus Aheneus eſto,
Nil conſcire ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpa. Hor.

I know, at the great and laſt day, when the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be diſcloſed, that we ſhall then be throughly enlightened, and plainly ſee how much we have been miſtaken in notions of virtue and vice, religion and irreligion, and in characters of our neighbours. And I really believe we ſhall ſee many of our neighbours placed at the right hand of a righteous Judge, whom we have baſely oppreſſed with ſlanders, and whom in this life we have cenſoriouſly placed at his left hand. And this ought to be the ſupport of a good man, as the royal pſalmiſt ſaith, when his enemies have him in deriſion. Scandal indeed is much worſe than ſlander; for the firſt is founded upon real guilt, the other attacks innocency. Nothing is a ſcandal but what is true; nothing is a ſlander but what is falſe: and therefore he that fortifies himſelf againſt reproach, muſt do it with a certain reſerve of real and ſold virtue, uprightneſs and integrity.

We live in a ſtate of univerſal calumny, and how is it poſſible we ſhould have any proſpect of the angelic world, whilſt we harbour ſuch a curſed gueſt among us? He that will therefore qualify himſelf to take a view of eternity, muſt firſt fortify himſelf againſt all the little attacks of ſcandal and reproach, which can be no otherwiſe effected, but by the rules of real and ſolid virtue, as the poet expreſſes it in the following words.

Happy the man, who with exalted ſoul,
Knows how to rate the great and proſperous fool:
Who can the inſults of the mob contemn,
And values not the idle tongues of men:
He like the ſun exiſts in his own flame,
And when he dies, is to himſelf a fame.

It would be too long to inform the reader, how these notions of the angelic world came into my head All that I shall tell him is, they were the *munera solitudinis*, the pure gift of solitude. When I had settled my affairs in town, I retired to some distance into the country, where I had an opportunity to take a transitory view of my past life, and to make my remarks upon the several dangerous adventures I had met with, and how many surprising occurrences I had encountered. When I came to put these things together, I must own, I was filled with a just contempt of the world, and began to think that there is no real prospect of any happiness on this side the angelic world.

Life's but a snare, a labyrinth of woe,
Which wretched man is doom'd to struggle through:
To day he's great, to-morrow he's undone,
And thus with hope and fear he blunders on:
'Till some disease, or else, perhaps, old age,
Calls the poor mortal trembling from the stage.

FINIS.